

Leicestershire County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR 1911.

TOGETHER WITH AN
**Abstract of the Annual Reports
of the District Medical Officers
of Health.**

Presented to the County Council, November 13th, 1912.

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REPORT.

LEICESTER,
September 1912.

To the County Council of Leicestershire.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORD DUKE, AND GENTLEMEN.

I have the honour to present to you my Fourteenth Annual Report, being that for the year 1911, together with the Twenty-second Summary of the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health for the several Urban and Rural Districts in the County.

The estimated population of the County in the middle of the year 1911 was 249,576; that of the Urban Districts being 98,700, and the Rural 150,876. The "natural" increase in the population was 2,629.

The estimated net Birth Rate was 23·6, which is a new low record and is 1·1 below that of the previous year. The Urban rate was 24·5 and the Rural 23·0.

The net Death rate was 13·1 as against 11·8 in the previous year, but that figure was exceptionally low.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 110 per 1,000 births which is slightly higher than the previous decennial average and which is accounted for by the large increase in the number of Zymotic deaths.

The Zymotic Death Rate was 1·5 which compares unfavourably with a previous quinquennial average of 0·8. This increase is largely due to the number of deaths from diarrhoea but considering that the summer was intensely hot, the number of deaths from this disease is by no means extraordinary.

There was a large increase in the notifications of Infectious Diseases. Excluding Chicken Pox, Impetigo, and Phthisis, the total was 2,032 which gives an attack rate of 8·1 per 1,000 of the population, which rate compares with 4·2, 6·1, and 4·6 in the three preceding years. There were increases in all the diseases notified, excepting Small Pox, Erysipelas and Impetigo. The greatest increase was in respect of Scarlet Fever, the number of cases being 698 more than those notified in the previous year.

The Notification of Births Act came into force on the 1st October. It is administered by the County Council for the whole of the County, excepting the Urban District of Market Harborough in which district the Act was adopted by that Council. I am pleased to record that the Act has worked smoothly.

Under the Housing and Town Planning Act a lot of work has been done during the year. Systematic inspections are being carried out throughout the County, it being the general rule to complete the inspection in one parish before another is commenced. The County Council are obtaining from the Registrar General details of the number of "persons per tenement" in the different parishes in the County. This information will be most advantageous in dealing with housing questions. The total number of houses closed in the County during the year was 113; 552 houses were repaired and made habitable, and 40 were demolished.

The Vital Statistics are calculated as in former years.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

T. ROBINSON,

County Medical Officer.

REPORT.



ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

Area 524,197 acres. 327 parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 249,331. Estimated now 249,576.

Net Birth rate 23·6. Net Death rate 13·1.

Infant Mortality 110. Zymotic rate 1·5.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 383, viz.:—Enteric Fever 10, Measles 39, Scarlet Fever 22, Whooping Cough 27, Diphtheria 28, Diarrhoea 257.

Notifications of Infectious diseases, 2,061, viz.:—Diphtheria 206, Erysipelas 141, Scarlet Fever 1,369, Enteric Fever 97, Puerperal Fever 7, Phthisis 181, Chicken Pox 54, Impetigo 6.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 232. Rate 0·9.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 103. Rate 0·4.

Total tuberculous deaths 335. Rate 1·3.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations (Poor Law) 48, 1911 Regulations (Hospital) 64, others (Voluntary) 69.

Area.—The area of the Administrative County under the supervision of the County Council at the Census of 1901 was 524,197 acres. Of this total 37,637 acres are included in 11 Urban Districts, and 486,560 within 13 Rural Districts.

In 1891, owing to the extension of the Leicester Borough Boundary an area of 5,504 acres was taken from the County, the parishes affected being Belgrave, Leicester Abbey, Knighton, Freak's Ground, and parts of Aylestone, Braunstone, Evington, and Humberstone respectively. During the year 1892, the Urban District of Coalville was formed, comprising an area of 6,000 acres. In the year 1895 the Urban District of Wigston was formed, formerly in the Rural District of Blaby, and consisting of 2,940 acres. The two parishes in the Bingham Union of Barkestone and Plungar are for sanitary purposes combined with the seven parishes in the Grantham Union to form the Belvoir Rural District; similarly, the two parishes of Cold Overton and Knossington, in the Oakham Union, are included in the Melton Rural District. The one small parish of Westril and Starmore, formerly in the Rugby Union, is now included in the Lutterworth Union and Rural District. With the exception of Slawston, which is transferred to the Market Harborough Union and District, the parishes in the Uppingham Union are now known as the Hallaton Rural District. The parishes in the Shardlow Union are for sanitary purposes known as the Castle Donington Rural District. The six parishes in the Atherstone Union, which in the year 1896 constituted the Sheepy Rural District, were in the year 1896 amalgamated with those constituting the Market Bosworth Rural District; Wigston Parva, formerly in the Lutterworth Union and Rural District; was transferred to the Hinckley Union and Rural District; and the parish of Over Broughton, formerly in the Melton Union and Rural District, was transferred to the Bingham Union and Rural District. In 1897 the parishes of Netherseal and Overseal, comprising an area of 3,795 acres, and that part of Woodville formerly in Leicestershire, were included within the County of Derby, and the six Derbyshire parishes of Measham, Donisthorpe, Oakthorpe, Chilcote, Stretton, and Willesley, comprising a total of 6,740 acres, were transferred to the County of Leicester, these alterations being made under the Local Government Act of 1894.

Reports.—All the Annual Reports of the District Medical

Officers of Health are printed, except that of the Belvoir District, which is type-written. Next year I should like to see a change with regard to this, for the information contained in the Report is worth printing.

I have previously asked that the whole of the District Reports should be printed to one uniform size. If this were done, the whole of these Reports could be bound together in one volume, which would always be available for easy reference. The size I would recommend is the demy eight-vo.; it is quite a satisfactory one for the Tables. Next year, therefore, I hope to see all the Reports in this size.

Statistics.—The Tables of Statistics, which are published at the end of this Report, are, in body, the same as last year. They are extended and re-arranged somewhat, however, in detail. In Table 8, additional particulars are published this year showing the average number of persons per house, and the average number of persons per room in those tenements in each district which have less than five rooms. The particulars given in this Table are taken from the Census return 1901, the 1911 Census figures under this heading not yet being published.

In order to obtain an accurate return of the deaths of persons actually belonging to each District, the Registrar-General has, since the beginning of the year under review, supplied the District Medical Officers of Health, through the County Medical Officer, with the particulars relating to persons who happened to die whilst they were in another district. With these particulars from the Registrar-General, and the returns made to him by the local Registrar of Deaths, the District Medical Officer of Health has now full information to enable him to arrive at the actual number of deaths of persons properly belonging to his district.

The various rates are taken per thousand of the population estimated to be living at the middle of the year, except the rate of Infant Mortality, which is of the deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand of the registered net births.

Population.—The estimated population of the County—for which estimate the total of the estimated populations of the various Urban and Rural Districts as calculated by the District Medical Officers of Health is taken—in the middle of the year 1911, was

249,576; that of the Urban Districts was 98,700, the Rural being 150,876. The "natural" increase, that is the increase of net births over net deaths, was 2,629; this figure compares with 3,214, 2,861, and 2,892 in the three preceding years. In the Urban Districts it was 1,067, and in the Rural 1,604. There has been a natural increase in the population of every district; the Belvoir and Hallaton Rural Districts have in the past sometimes shown a natural decrease, but this year the increase is 16 and 12 respectively.

Census 1911.—Official Return.—In my Annual Report last year I published the preliminary Census returns for each of the Urban and Rural Districts, together with their totals and the total for the County. The official return has just been issued, and several corrections of the preliminary returns have been made. I give below an extract of the official return relating to the sanitary areas in this County, as amended.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT.	Families or separate Occupiers 1911.	POPULATION.		Increase of Population in intercen- sal period.
		1901.	1911.	
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1,085	4,726	4,927	201
Ashby Woulds ..	575	2,799	2,783	— *
Coalville	3,860	15,281	18,548	3,267
Hinckley	2,873	11,304	12,837	1,533
Loughborough ..	5,223	21,508	22,990	1,482
Market Harborough	1,934	7,735	8,853	1,118
Melton Mowbray ..	2,057	7,454	9,202	1,748
Quorndon	567	2,173	2,363	190
Shepshed	1,287	5,293	5,542	249
Thurmaston ..	443	1,732	1,824	92
Wigston Magna ..	1,955	8,404	8,650	246
Total	21,859	88,409	98,519	10,110

* Decrease 16.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT.	Families or separate Occupiers 1911.	POPULATION.		Increase of Population in intercen- sal period.
		1901.	1911.	
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	3,578	14,447	16,255	1,808
Barrow-upon-Soar	5,409	21,623	23,758	2,135
Belvoir	853	3,459	3,255	— *
Billesdon	1,582	6,172	6,913	741
Blaby	4,183	16,491	19,114	2,623
Castle Donington ..	1,502	6,223	6,416	193
Hallaton	493	1,925	1,867	— *
Hinckley	3,053	12,636	13,825	1,189
Loughborough ..	1,100	4,387	4,579	192
Lutterworth ..	2,497	9,448	9,931	483
Market Bosworth ..	4,727	18,627	21,858	3,231
Market Harborough	1,905	7,250	7,770	520
Melton Mowbray ..	3,610	14,814	15,271	457
Totals	34,492	137,502	150,812	13,572

* Decrease Belvoir 204. Hallaton 58 = 262.

Totals for County .. 56,351 225,911 249,331 23,420

Births.—Statistical Table II. is extended this year so far as it relates to births. At the end of the year the Registrar-General furnished, through the County Medical Officer, a statement for each local Medical Officer of Health, giving the number of births which needed to be added to, or subtracted from, the total number supplied by the local Registrar. By this calculation the actual number of births properly belonging to each district has been arrived at.

The net number of births registered in the County was 5,896, as against 6,163, 6,151, and 6,228 in the three previous years, and

a previous quinquennial average of 6,154. The Birth rate is equal to 23·6, being a decrease of 1·1 on last year, and of 1·6 on the previous quinquennial average. The rate for Rural England and Wales for the year was 23·4.

In the Urban Districts 2,421 was the net number registered, which is equal to a rate of 24·5; this is 0·2 above last year's rate, but is 1·7 below the average of the previous five years. The highest rates were 29·2 at Thurmaston, 29·0 at Coalville, and 28·4 at Melton Mowbray; the lowest being 18·2 at Market Harborough, 20·7 at Ashby, and 22·6 at Loughborough.

In the Rural Districts the net number of Births was 3,475, giving a rate of 23·0; this is 1·9 below last year's rate, and 1·5 below that of the previous quinquennial average. The highest rates were 30·1 in the Market Bosworth District, and 27·8 in the Ashby District, whilst the lowest were 17·8 in the Belvoir District, and 18·6 in the Blaby District.

Deaths.—In calculating the total number of Deaths of persons belonging to the County it is necessary to allow for those which are transferable. The number of residents of a District who have died and whose deaths have been registered in another District is now supplied in detail, each quarter, by the Registrar-General; and those of non-residents, who happen to die in Districts within this County, are furnished by the various local Registrars. The total Deaths registered in a District are, therefore, corrected by subtracting the number of non-residents shown in the local Registrars returns and by adding thereto the number of residents furnished by the Registrar-General.

The gross number of Deaths registered in the County was 3,464. Of this number 345 were non-residents, and there were in addition 148 Deaths of residents who died outside the County. Allowing for these alterations the total net Deaths was 3,267, which is 316 more than last year, and 102 more than the average for the previous five years.

The net Death rate was 13·1, as against 11·8 last year, and a previous quinquennial average of 13·0. The County rate is the same as that for Rural England and Wales.

The increase in the Death rate this year is in a very great

measure due to the large number of deaths of infants from Summer Diarrhœa. Over 26 per cent. of the total deaths of infants under two years of age was due to this cause alone.

In the Urban Districts the net Deaths totalled 1,354, which is 228 more than last year, the respective rates being 13·7 and 11·5. This year's rate compares with a quinquennial average of 12·9, the highest net Death rates being 22·1 at Thurmaston, 15·8 at Ashby Woulds, and 15·5 at Shepshed. At Thurmaston it is exceptionally high, but in so small a population slight fluctuations in the actual number of deaths are pronouncedly reflected on the rate. The lowest rates were 9·7 at Quorn, 12·3 at Wigston, and 12·9 at Ashby.

In the Rural Districts the total number of net Deaths was 1,871, as against 1,779 last year, giving a rate of 12·4, against 11·3, and comparing with 13·0 with the previous quinquennial average. The highest rates were 14·8 in the Castle Donington District, 14·4 in the Hallaton District, and 13·9 in the Loughborough District; whilst the lowest—9·8 in the Market Harborough District, 10·7 in the Hinckley District, and 11·4 in the Melton Mowbray District.

The following Table shows the Birth rate, Death rate, and analyses of the mortality in England and Wales, in the great towns, in the smaller towns, and in Rural England and Wales. It is with the latter that the rates for Leicestershire should be compared:—

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1911.

ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 LIVING.											Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births.
COLUMNS	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.		Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles	Scarlet Fever.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Diph- theria.	Diarr- hœa and Enteritis (under 2 years.)	
		Crude.	Correct- ed								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
† England and Wales ..	24·8	14·6	14·6	0·07	0·00	0·36	0·05	0·21	0·13	1·06	130
† 77 Great Towns (Including London.)	25·6	15·5	16·4	0·06	0·00	0·47	0·06	0·24	0·15	1·31	140
† 136 Smaller Towns ..	23·4	13·8	14·4	0·06	—	0 41	0 06	0·18	0·12	1·14	133
† England and Wales, less the 213 towns ..	23·4	13·9	13·1	0·07	0·00	0 22	0·04	0·19	0·11	0·77	118
Leicestershire	23·6	13·8	13·1	0·04	0·00	0·16	0·09	0·11	0·11	0·83	110

† From the Registrar General's Returns.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.—From the Table given above, the Death rates from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases in the various groupings of England and Wales and in this County will be seen.

The total Zymotic rate for the County was 1·5, as against 0·6, 0·7, and 0·8 in the three preceding years, and a previous quinquennial average of 0·8.

The largest increase in this rate is that for Diarrhœa. Last year the number of children who died under two years of age was 26, giving a rate of 0·1, this year the number is 209 with a rate of 0·8. The next largest increase was in respect of Diphtheria; this year's rate is 0·11, that of last being 0·04. The Scarlet Fever rate is increased by 0·06. There was also a slight increase in the Enteric Fever rate. On the other hand, Whooping Cough shows a decrease of 0·11, and there was a slight decrease in the mortality from Measles.

Except for Diarrhœa and Scarlet Fever, all the rates of the different Zymotic Diseases are lower than those for Rural England and Wales—the Diphtheria rate is equal.

In the Urban Districts there were 195 Zymotic Deaths, giving a rate of 2·0; this is an increase of 27 and 1·3 respectively on last year, and of 100 and 1·1 respectively on the previous quinquennial average. The District with the highest rate was Hinckley 3·0, and that with the lowest Ashby-de-la-Zouch 0·6.

In the Rural Districts 188 Deaths were recorded, with a rate of 1·2; this is an increase of 110 and 0·7 on last year, and 92 and 0·5 on the previous quinquennial average. The District with the highest rate was Ashby-de-la-Zouch 1·9, and that with the lowest Loughborough 0·1.

Infant Mortality.—In my report for 1910 I had the pleasure of stating that the Infantile Mortality rate was the lowest ever recorded; it was 87 per 1,000 registered births. This year the rate is 110—a rise of no fewer than 23 points! The explanation of this great increase in the large number of deaths which resulted from Diarrhœal Diseases brought about by the intense heat which

prevailed during the summer months. The County rate, although high, compares very favourably with that for Rural England and Wales, which was 118.

The number of deaths recorded was 647, against 538 last year, and a previous quinquennial average of 641. The number of deaths from Diarrhœal Diseases was 177, against 48 last year, being an increase of 129. There was an improvement in the deaths from common Infectious Diseases, Premature Birth, and from Bronchitis and Pneumonia. Of those diseases classed as Tuberculous there was a decrease in the rate for the Urban Districts by 2·0, but an increase of 1·0 in the Rural Districts—the rate for the County being 4·1 against 4·2 last year.

The Notification of Births Act has been adopted by the County Council, and came into force on the 1st of October. The four Health Visitors appointed are informed of the occurrence of every birth, and visit the house to offer advice in the way of feeding, clothing, and general care of the infant. In addition to this, they give short health talks to mothers and others interested on “The Feeding and Care of Infants,” in the different parishes throughout the County.

The following Table shows the various rates of Infantile Mortality under the different headings and groupings of diseases. For the purposes of comparison the rates for each of the previous five years are also given:—

Infant Mortality.—Rates per 1,000 Registered Births.

District.	Years.	Infant Mortality	I. Common Infectious Diseases.	2. Diarrhœal Diseases.		3. Wasting Diseases.		4. Tuberculous Diseases.	5. Other Diseases.		
				Diarrhœa.	Other.	Premature Birth.	Other.		Convulsions.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	All Other.
URBAN ...	1906	144	2·6	26·1	17·4	22·3	32·5	4·5	8·3	17·4	12·5
	1907	119	6·1	3·4	8·4	18·2	26·5	6·4	15·1	24·7	10·2
	1908	136	8·8	12·2	8·8	27·2	38·6	3·0	12·6	15·3	9·6
	1909	100	3·5	3·2	6·3	18·5	30·0	5·5	10·6	13·4	9·4
	1910	102	6·1	2·4	7·3	19·9	23·9	6·5	8·1	19·7	8·1
	1911	132	4·5	12·4	26·8	19·0	26·8	4·5	8·3	13·2	16·5
RURAL ...	1906	99	4·9	12·4	3·8	22·7	19·3	2·4	9·8	14·4	9·8
	1907	90	3·6	4·2	2·5	22·6	13·1	4·5	10·4	21·2	8·4
	1908	96	5·5	2·7	5·2	22·1	22·1	3·0	8·0	15·9	12·6
	1909	88	5·5	2·8	4·2	21·6	18·5	2·5	8·0	14·1	10·2
	1910	77	5·9	2·2	4·3	18·9	15·4	2·7	8·1	12·7	7·2
	1911	94	4·0	16·9	6·6	17·3	17·8	3·7	8·1	12·1	7·5
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.	1906	117	3·9	18·0	9·5	22·3	24·8	3·3	9·2	15·7	10·9
	1907	103	4·7	3·8	4·9	20·7	18·8	5·3	12·4	23·6	9·2
	1908	113	6·2	6·7	6·7	24·2	29·1	3·2	10·0	15·5	10·8
	1909	93	4·7	2·9	5·5	20·3	23·3	3·7	9·1	13·8	9·9
	1910	87	6·0	2·3	5·5	19·3	18·8	4·2	8·1	15·4	7·6
	1911	110	4·2	15·1	14·9	18·0	21·5	4·1	8·2	12·5	11·2

In the Urban Districts 320 deaths were recorded, against 251 last year, and a previous quinquennial average of 313. The rate is equal to 132 per 1,000 registered net births, comparing with 102 last year, and a previous quinquennial average of 121. The highest rates were 260 at Thurmaston, and 152 at Coalville; the lowest, 56 at Market Harborough and 91 at Quorn. The deaths from Diarrhœal diseases totalled 95, against 24 last year, being an increase of 71.

The rate for Thurmaston is an extremely high one, but this Urban District is the one with the smallest population, and fluctuations in numbers are markedly reflected upon the rates.

In the Rural Districts I record 327 deaths, against 287 last year, and a previous quinquennial average of 328. The rate was 94 per 1,000 registered net births, and compares with 77 last year and a previous quinquennial average of 92.

The highest rates were 123 in the Loughborough District and 119 in the Ashby District, and the lowest 48 in the Belvoir District, 51 in the Hallaton District, and 53 in the Market Harborough District.

The Diarrhœal deaths totalled 82, against 24 last year—being an increase of 58.

Lowest on Record.—In the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health the following rates in the various Districts are given as the lowest yet recorded:—

Hinckley Urban	...	Net Birth Rate	24·4
„	„	„ Death „	14·3
Market Harborough Urban	—Infant Mortality		56
Barrow-on-Soar Rural	...	Net Birth Rate	21·8
Blaby	„	„ „ „	18·6
Hinckley	„	„ Death „	10·7
Lutterworth	„	„ „ „	20·3
Market Harborough Rural	„	„ „ „	9·8

In the County I have to record a new low record in the Birth rate, viz., 23·6. This is a reduction of 1·1 on that for last year, the then lowest recorded.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases.—The Notifications of Infectious Diseases remain much on the same lines as last year, except that the notifications of Phthisis have been extended to “Hospital” cases.

For the purposes of comparison, I propose to keep together those diseases usually scheduled under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, and to exclude such as Chicken-pox, Impetigo, and voluntarily notified Phthisical cases.

The total number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified was 2,161, as against 1,237 and 1,688 in the two previous years. Excluding 54 of Chicken-pox, 6 of Impetigo, and 69 of Phthisis (voluntary), the total is 2,032; this compares with 1,057 and 1,516 in the two preceding years.

The total of 2,032 gives an “attack” rate of 7·1 per 1,000 of the estimated population, this compares with 4·2 last year, 6·1 in 1909, and 4·6 in 1908.

The numbers of each separate disease notified were:—Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) 206, Erysipelas 141, Scarlet Fever 1,369, Enteric Fever 97, Puerperal Fever 7, Phthisis 181, Chicken-pox 54, Impetigo 6.

There were increases in all the diseases notified excepting Small-pox, Erysipelas, and Impetigo. The greatest increase was in respect of Scarlet Fever, the number of cases being 698 more than those notified last year.

In the Urban Districts the total number of cases notified was 1,042. Excluding 39 of Chicken-pox, and 47 of Phthisis (voluntary), the number was 956, comparing with 394, 750, and 503 in the three previous years. The total notifications were:—Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 141, Erysipelas 56, Scarlet Fever 630, Enteric Fever 52, Puerperal Fever 5, Phthisis 119, and Chicken-pox 39.

There were increases in all the diseases notified except Small-

pox and Erysipelas. The greatest increase was in respect of Scarlet Fever, the total number of cases notified being 420 more than last year.

In the Rural Districts 1,119 notifications were received. Excluding 15 of Chicken-pox, 6 of Impetigo, and 22 of Phthisis (voluntary), the total was 1,076, which corresponds with 663 last year, 766 in 1909, and 628 in 1908. The notifications were:—Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 165, Erysipelas 85, Scarlet Fever 739, Enteric Fever 45, Puerperal Fever 2, Phthisis 62, Chicken Pox 15, Impetigo 6.

There was an increase in all the diseases except Erysipelas and Impetigo—the Puerperal Fever notifications being the same. The greatest increase in these Districts was also in the cases of Scarlet Fever, there being 278 more than last year.

Small-pox.—No cases of this disease came under notice during the year.

The three Hospitals (at Mowsley, Snarestone, and Syston) belonging to the Leicestershire Small-pox Hospital Committee, are always kept in absolute readiness for the reception of patients.

For the isolation of cases of this disease the Administrative County has been formed into one Hospital area.

Scarlet Fever.—This disease was much more prevalent this year than it has been for some time past; in fact, the number of cases notified is the largest ever recorded. Out of the 1,369 cases notified, 636 occurred in the Hinckley District—429 in Hinckley Town, and 207 in the Rural District.

Barrow-on-Soar and Market Bosworth Rural Districts had 119 and 106 cases respectively. The Districts most lightly affected were Quorn Urban 1 case, Ashby Urban 2 cases, Thurmaston 3 cases, Shepshed 5 cases, and Melton Mowbray 6. No case was notified in the Hallaton Rural District.

Generally the disease appears to have been of a slightly more severe type than last year—this being much more so in the Urban than in the Rural Districts. The cases in the Urban Districts were fewer than those in the Rural, but the mortality was proportionately higher.

The epidemics of the year were at Hinckley town, and in that Rural District—accounts of these are given below from the Reports of the Medical Officers of Health.

The total number of cases notified in the County was 1,369, as against 671 last year, and a previous decennial average of 766. The "attack" rate was 5·5 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against 2·7, 3·9, and 1·5 in the three previous years.

In the Urban Districts there were 630 cases notified, against 210 last year. The "attack" rate was 6·4, and compares with 2·1 last year, and 5·1 in 1909.

In the Rural Districts, 739 notifications were received, against 461 last year. The "attack" rate was 4·8 against 3·1 in the two previous years.

The case fatality was 1·6, which compares with a previous decennial average of 1·9.

In the Urban Districts it was 2·6, against 2·4 last year, the decennial average being 1·9; and in the Rural Districts 1·2, against 0·6 last year, and a previous decennial average of 1·8.

The Scarlet Fever Death rate for the whole County was 0·09, as against 0·03, 0·05, and 0·04 in the three preceeding years. Our rate is more than twice as high as that for Rural England and Wales, which is 0·04.

At Ashby Woulds the Medical Officer of Health says:—"Scarlet Fever has been prevalent in the District since the early autumn. . . . The infected houses are immediately disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector with the formalin lamp. . . . Schoolmasters are immediately notified of all cases of infectious disease, and advised to exclude children from infected premises for two weeks after the house has been disinfected."

At Coalville the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"Thirty cases were notified during 1911, as compared with 40 for 1910. There was no fatality from this cause. Many of the cases were slight, and no sequelæ followed. The children from affected houses were excluded from school for six or eight weeks, and the bedroom disinfected at the end of the illness."

At Hinckley a severe epidemic occurred, and the following is an extract from the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health thereon:—"During the past year, the District has been visited with rather a severe epidemic of this disease; in fact, the

most severe since I have had the pleasure of writing these Reports, for there have been altogether 429 cases notified during the year, as compared with 31 cases in 1910, and 34 cases in 1909. 139 of these cases were moved to the Isolation Hospital, the remaining 290 being isolated in their own homes, as the accommodation at the Isolation Hospital was taxed to its utmost, in spite of the supplementing of its capacity by tents at one period. The large majority of the cases occurred in the autumn, as the following figures for the months show:—

In January	...	1 case was notified.
„ February	...	2 cases were „
„ March	...	2 „ „ „
„ April	...	1 case was „
„ May	...	1 „ „ „
„ June	...	8 cases were „
„ July	...	22 „ „ „
„ August	...	55 „ „ „
„ September	...	94 „ „ „
„ October	...	146 „ „ „
„ November	...	53 „ „ „
„ December	...	44 „ „ „

Thus it will be seen that the epidemic started in July and reached its height in October. The outbreak was not confined to any particular portion of the town, and though to commence with every case which could not be satisfactorily dealt with at home was removed to the Isolation Hospital, this did not seem to stop the spread of the fever. When the Isolation Hospital with its supplementary tents (and these could only be used in the fine weather, and therefore only before the epidemic reached its height), were insufficient to cope with the disease, two nurses were engaged to help to treat the patients isolated at home, and to try to make the isolation more thorough. Previous to this, the Sanitary Inspector had visited all home cases, to try and ensure that all precautions were being carried out as far as possible. As regards the epidemic itself, it ran more or less concurrently with a similar state of things in Leicester and Nuneaton, and no doubt the large interchange of population which daily goes on with these neighbouring large towns helped to spread the disease in all three. Again, there was a very large number of very mild cases, and I think that there have been a very large number of very mild cases which never came under medical supervision at all, and which in pursuing their daily

avocations have helped to spread the disease. As regards any local condition that has helped to spread the disease the one condition which does play an important part in spreading a Zymotic disease such as Scarlet Fever, is the relative one of overcrowding. Other conditions of prime importance are the increased facilities for travelling, and hence, as mentioned above, the mixing of a large portion of the population of neighbouring towns, also compulsory education, and especially the practice which is common in Hinckley, of the mothers going to work and sending young children between three and four years of age to the Infant Schools. As regards 'Return Cases,' there have been very few, if any, from the Isolation Hospital. In a number of cases, the infectivity of Scarlet Fever may be said to become chronic, and under certain conditions, *i.e.*, by catching cold with accompanying nasal discharge, children who have suffered from Scarlet Fever may give the disease to other people even after many weeks have elapsed. It is not wise to dogmatise too much with regard to this question, but I am strongly of opinion that children as a rule are kept too long in hospital. It has been the common practice to fix six weeks as the period of infection and detention in Scarlet Fever cases. Why six weeks was chosen is a matter of surmise, probably because desquamation usually continues for six weeks, but no one who has had a large experience of Scarlet Fever in Hospital, now believes that desquamation *per se* has anything to do with the infection, and my experience teaches me that six weeks in the majority of cases is too long, and again in a certain number of cases may be too short a period of detention, but each case must be judged on its merits. This is a matter of great importance from a public health and also from a ratepayer's point of view, for the longer children are kept in Hospital, the greater the cost to the ratepayers, and the greater is the Hospital accommodation required. By disregarding desquamation (especially that of the thick skin on the sole of the feet), but again judging each case on its merits, as regards the probability of throat and nose infection, it would be possible to send many children home much sooner and thus keep the wards less crowded, which would lessen the cost of up-keep and would incidentally lessen also the chance of return cases. Several towns, including the neighbouring one of Leicester, have shortened the period of detention, and take no note of desquamation, with no ill-results. On the 25th of September, I sent a Report of the epidemic to the Local Government Board, and also a fuller Report embodying the first on November 13th. As regards the steps taken to try

and limit the epidemic, as above stated, when it was found that the Isolation Hospital could not accommodate all the cases which required admission, two large tents were procured and established in the Isolation Hospital grounds, but when the weather broke up it was not felt advisable to nurse cases under these conditions. When the tents were abandoned, a nurse was engaged to go round and see that the home cases were being properly isolated, and also to treat the more severe type of throats; later a second nurse was engaged. Mr. Abbott, your Inspector, was specially delegated to call at every house and see that proper isolation was being carried out. On October 17th, the Schools were closed, but the epidemic was already beginning to abate, and it would not be right to attach much, if any, importance to the fact that the cases have decreased since the Schools were closed. Of the 429 cases notified, 1 case was a child under 1; 123 cases between 1 and 5 years; 246 cases between 5 and 15 years; 44 cases between 15 and 25 years; and 15 cases between 25 and 45 years. There were 11 deaths altogether from this disease, 4 of these deaths being due to convulsions at the onset of the Fever, so that considering the large number of cases notified, the fatality rate cannot be said to be high."

In September, when it was felt a certain number of cases were being disregarded by the parents or guardians, and were allowed to mix with others, the Hinckley Urban District Council had a poster displayed throughout the town calling attention to the necessity of notification. Again, in October, a handbill was distributed in every house calling attention to the various Acts of Parliament governing infectious diseases.

At Loughborough, 70 cases were notified, being 22 more than last year; one case proved fatal.

At Melton Mowbray the cases were essentially sporadic, and there was no fatality.

At Shepshed five cases were notified, one of which was imported. The type of the disease was mild.

At Wigston the Medical Officer of Health says:—"Cases of Scarlet Fever were notified every month except January. They were distributed with a fair degree of uniformity throughout the five wards. At no time did the disease become exceptionally prevalent. Twenty-eight cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital."

In the Ashby Rural District the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"Thirty-six cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. Donisthorpe parish suffered most. The disease in this parish made its appearance in August and lasted till October, and was prevalent at the same time in the adjoining parishes of Moira and Overseal, of course outside your district. In all 21 cases of Scarlet Fever were removed during the year to the Swannington Isolation Hospital, and one case proved fatal."

From the Barrow-on-Soar District 119 cases were recorded, this is an increase of 90 on last year.

In the Belvoir Rural District, 18 cases were notified, the following being the Report of the Medical Officer of Health thereon:—"Eighteen cases were notified, as follows:—Three from Red-mile, 1 from Bottesford, 11 from Harston, 3 from Belvoir. Twelve of these cases were removed to the District Hospital at Scalford. The others were isolated and treated at home. The first case notified from Harston was on the 7th of March. It occurred in an isolated cottage, and I was not able to trace the source of infection. From March up to the middle of July, 10 cases were reported at intervals. With two exceptions, which occurred in isolated cottages, all the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital at once, and the houses were disinfected. The School was closed on March 6th until March 25th. One child was reported to me as a possible source of infection. On making enquiries, I was able to satisfy myself that she had not had Scarlet Fever. I think that in these cases the disinfection of the cottages was incomplete, and in at least one instance fresh cases occurred in a cottage which was not properly disinfected."

In the Castle Donington Rural District there were 71 cases and 1 death. The Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"Three cases occurred at Breedon, two houses being infected. There was not accommodation at Draycott Hospital, but the cases were duly isolated at home, and there was no spread of the disease. In connection with this outbreak, I visited both Schools at Breedon, and examined every child present, but did not find any suspicious case.

Castle Donington—5 cases, with 4 infected houses. Three of these were at Cavendish Bridge, one child being removed to hospital.

Diseworth—4 cases, 2 infected houses.

Hemington—1 case. This was promptly removed to hospital, and there was no further spread of the disease.

Kegworth—43 cases, 33 infected houses, 1 death. This was the most extensive outbreak in the District for a considerable number of years. The comparative immunity from Scarlet Fever outbreaks in the past would leave most of the children of a susceptible age unprotected by previous attacks, and, in addition, the extremely mild type of the disease helped its spread by rendering early recognition of some of the cases difficult or impossible.

Three cases occurred early in June, one of them, where isolation was difficult, being removed to Draycott Hospital. No more were reported until the first week in September, when a child, member of a large family, living in a somewhat crowded district, began. The boy was promptly removed to Draycott Isolation Hospital. Within the next fortnight, however, his brother and sister developed the disease, and were also removed. In the same week two more cases developed infection at two other houses. These children were removed to Draycott, but during the first week of October five more houses were infected, and there was no more accommodation at the Hospital for our cases. I visited the Schools and examined every child present for any signs of "peeling," but could not discover anyone likely to be causing the spread. The Schools were closed on October 7th, and remained closed up to the Christmas holidays. Arrangements were made by the Kegworth Nursing Association for a Nurse to look after the Scarlet Fever patients only. Her services were invaluable, not only to the sick, but in the prevention of spread of the disease. This, of course, involved considerable expense, but a grant towards the cost was made by the District Council."

In the Hinckley Rural District 207 cases occurred during the year. The Medical Officer of Health reports upon the outbreak as follows:—

"Barwell.—Early in July cases came under observation in the parish of Barwell. Some 20 cases having been notified during the first four weeks of that month, and the disease being accompanied, as is the rule when a mild type of Scarlet Fever prevails, by a prevalence of sore throats among children, I advised closure of all the Public Elementary Schools. The disease had furnished every indication of a tendency to epidemic prevalence. This, how-

ever, appears to have been promptly curtailed by closure of the Schools, for only 9 cases were notified in August and 10 in September. In October, however, with the Schools re-opened, the disease again became prevalent, 27 cases being notified. Fifteen cases were notified in November and 10 in December.

Burbage.—In Burbage the disease did not show a tendency to epidemic prevalence until the month of October, when 15 cases having come under observation during the first three weeks, I recommended closure of the Schools. They remained closed until November 18th, and only 5 further cases occurred, 2 in the last week of October, 2 in November, and 1 in December.

Earl Shilton.—In Earl Shilton the disease prevailed more uniformly throughout the year until December, when 20 cases were notified.

The total number of cases notified throughout the various parishes of the District during the last half-year was as follows:—

Aston Flamville	...	...	...	3
Barwell	...	...	...	91
Burbage	...	...	...	26
Earl Shilton	...	...	...	32
Elmesthorpe	...	...	...	1
Higham-on-the-Hill		...	...	9
Sapcote	...	...	...	1
Stoke Golding	...	...	...	7
Stoney Stanton	...	...	...	13

183

The total for the year was 207.

The prevalence of the disease coincided with an epidemic in the town of Hinckley, and with a marked prevalence in many parishes in Leicestershire. I attribute it largely to the very mild type of the disease, only 2 cases out of 207 proving fatal.

The usual precautions as to home isolation, disinfection and instructions as to the prevention of infection were taken. The Isolation Hospital, although tents for some 20 patients were temporarily provided, could not cope with more than a third of the cases. In this connection I sincerely trust that there may be no further delay in commencing the construction of the new Hospital.

With regard to the Isolation Hospital, I regret to note that

matters are still *in statu quo*, and I would again urge the necessity for proceeding to the construction of the new Hospital."

In the Market Bosworth Rural District 106 cases occurred, 34 being at Barlestone, 18 at Desford, 17 at Markfield, 12 at Ibstock, 10 at Sheepy, and 6 at Newbold Verdon, the remaining 9 being distributed amongst 7 other parishes. The Medical Officer of Health says :—"The largest number of cases occurred at Barlestone. For some years past Scarlet Fever has seemed endemic in this parish, and the same condition prevails to-day. At no time has the disease assumed epidemic proportions, but in spite of all preventive measures of School closure, isolation, etc., cases keep cropping up at intervals which are difficult to account for."

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District the principal outbreaks occurred at Scalford 7 cases, Sproxton 7 cases, Stathern 4 cases, Saltby 5 cases, and Gaddesby 9 cases (5 being in one family). There was no fatality.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—In reviewing the incidence and fatality of these diseases last year, I had the pleasure of reporting a very considerable and most welcome improvement. Year after year, previous to that, I have had to report very unfavourably respecting diphtheria in this County, and it is my unpleasant duty to have to record a similar condition for the year under review. More cases were notified this year than the average for the previous 10 years, and the number is nearly double that for 1910. The disease was of a more severe type generally than was the case last year, but the case fatality is considerably less than the previous decennial average.

The County Council continue to provide free bacteriological examinations for doubtful or suspicious cases of Diphtheria, the total expense in connection with such arrangement being limited to £25 per annum. These examinations have undoubtedly been of considerable benefit in carrying out preventive measures. They have proved most helpful in the past, and the sum allowed has up to now been sufficient for each year.

During the year 89 swabs were used. The bacteriological report upon 40 of them being positive. The approximate total cost of the scheme was £17 4s. 0d., being £15 11s. 6d. for swabs

examined, 11s. 6d. postages, and a membership fee of £1 1s. 0d. to the Royal Institute of Public Health, to whose laboratory swabs are sent.

I am of strong opinion that a bacteriological laboratory properly equipped should be provided for the County, at which examinations could be conducted for all epidemic diseases which affect the public health. Provision of such laboratories has already been made in several other counties, and these must be of great benefit to them and to the Local Authorities in their efforts of prevention of infectious diseases and of improving the public health.

The total number of notifications received was 306, as against 172 last year, and 305 in 1909; this compares with a previous decennial average of 294. The number of deaths was 28, against 10 last year, and 38 in 1909; this compares with a previous decennial average of 37. The case fatality was 9·1 per cent., last year it was 5·8, and the year before 12·4. The rate for the previous 10 years being 12·6.

In the Urban Districts there were 141 notifications and 12 deaths, giving a case fatality of 8·5; the corresponding figures last year were 76, 2, and 2·6, and the figures for the previous decennial average 113, 12, 11·1.

In the Rural Districts 165 notifications were recorded, and there were 16 deaths, giving a case fatality of 9·7; the corresponding figures last year being 96, 8, and 8·3, and those of the previous decennial average 181, 25, and 13·6.

The "attack" rate for the County was 1·2 per 1,000 of the estimated population, against 0·7 last year. In the Urban Districts it was 1·4, against 0·7 last year, and in the Rural 1·1, against 0·6 last year.

The Diphtheria Death rate for the whole County was 0·11, as against 0·04 last year, and 0·15 in 1909; this year's rate is the same as that for Rural England and Wales.

At Ashby Woulds the Medical Officer of Health says that in the 8 cases of Diphtheria notified anti-toxin was supplied free on request of the medical attendant.

At Coalville the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows :—

"Nineteen cases of this disease were notified during 1911, as compared with 16 during the previous year. Most of the cases were mild, and anti-toxin was supplied at the expense of the District Council. In two cases advantage was taken of the free bacteriological examination provided. Enquiry into the milk and food supply did not lead to any explanation of the attacks. Occasionally drain defects were discovered on the affected premises, but in many of the affected houses, the sanitary arrangements were satisfactory."

At Hinckley the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"There were 5 cases notified in 1911, the same as in 1910. One case was removed to the Isolation Hospital and recovered. There were 2 deaths, as compared with 1 in 1910. As far as could be ascertained, no cause could be found for the occurrence of these cases. The County Council still continue to provide free bacteriological examination for doubtful or suspicious cases of this disease, and this privilege has been made use of on several occasions, and is of undoubted benefit in the carrying out of preventive measures. I would here urge on the Council to provide a free supply of anti-toxin to be used for the poorer class of patients, not only for its curative properties but also as a prophylactic against others developing the disease in the same household, especially where cases cannot be removed to the Isolation Hospital. I find that other Councils are doing this."

At Loughborough the Medical Officer of Health says:—"Twelve cases of this disease were notified during the year; this is 10 more than last year; 7 of these cases were between the ages of 1 to 5, while 5 were between 5 to 15 years of age. Two cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital."

At Melton Mowbray the 38 cases notified were essentially of a sporadic nature; most of the cases were of a mild type. There was no fatality.

At Shepshed the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"Eleven cases were notified, and occurred during the months of February, March, and April, and one case in July. The cases, all children, were scattered over the District, and except for the fact that seven attended the Council Schools, there did not seem to be any connection between them. I do not think that either the water supply or the milk supply had anything to do with the cause."

In almost every case defective drains were found. The County Council provides for the free bacteriological examination of doubtful cases, and I have made use of this means of diagnosis in several instances. Anti-diphtheritic serum was used in every case, and also given in prophylactic doses to 'contacts'; and in no case did any 'contact' contract the disease. To the early use of the serum may be attributed the fact that no death occurred."

At Wigston the Medical Officer of Health says:—"Of 11 cases, 9 occurred at South Wigston. At no time did the disease show any tendency to epidemic prevalence. Most of the cases were of a mild type, and none proved fatal. Eight cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital."

In the Ashby Rural District 25 cases occurred in eight parishes, and the following is an extract from the Report of the Medical Officer of Health:—"The Thringstone cases mostly occurred in and around that part of the village known as the 'Recky.' The water supply for the wells on the affected properties was analysed and found to be polluted. The surroundings, such as yards, gardens, etc., were insanitary, and the closet in at least one case, dilapidated and leaking. These matters are at present being put in order. With reference to the other two parishes mostly affected, viz., Packington and Swannington, nothing in common was detected to account for the disease. The water supply at Packington was investigated and found to be good."

In the Loughborough Rural District 12 of the 15 cases occurred at Hathern.

In the Lutterworth Rural District the 10 cases of Diphtheria were sporadic, and at no time did the disease show a tendency to epidemic prevalence.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District there were 19 cases notified, 8 being from Thornton, 3 at Ratby, and 2 at Bagworth, the other 6 being odd cases in different parishes.

In the Market Harborough Rural District there were 24 cases of Diphtheria, and the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"Anti-toxin was again supplied by your Board to any practitioner requiring it, and was freely used both for the case affected and prophylactically, in no house did a second case occur, which

points to the value of anti-toxin as a prophylactic. Your Inspector thoroughly disinfected the rooms, etc., at the conclusion of the illness."

In the Melton Rural District the disease was less prevalent than in previous years, but the fatality was greater.

Typhoid Fever.—There has this year been a sudden increase in the prevalence of this disease. For five years previous to the year under review there was a successive decline in the number of cases reported. The number of cases notified is the largest since 1907, and is more than twice as many as that for 1910. Despite this larger number of notifications, there have been comparatively fewer deaths, the case fatality being nearly 9 per cent. less than last year, and nearly 3 per cent. below the average of that for the previous decennium.

Thirty of the cases (nearly one-third) came from the Hinckley area, 17 being from Hinckley town, and 12 from Barwell, at which latter place the outbreak is attributable to specifically contaminated wells. Coalville, Loughborough Borough, and Blaby were the three other districts chiefly affected.

From six districts not a single case was reported, and only one case in several others.

The total number of notifications received was 97, as against 42, 49, and 81 in the three previous years; the previous decennial average was 107. There were 10 deaths, and this compares with 9, 14, and 10 in the three previous years, and with an average of 14 in the previous decennium. The case fatality was 10·3, against 19·0 last year, and a previous decennial average of 13·1.

The "attack" rate was 0·4 of the estimated population as against ·2 last year.

The Typhoid Fever Death rate for the whole County was 0·04, as against 0·04 and 0·15 in the two previous years; it compares favourably with the rate for Rural England and Wales, which is 0·07.

In the Urban Districts 52 cases occurred with 5 deaths, giving a case fatality of 9·6; these figures comparing respectively with 28,

6, and 21·4 last year, and 45, 7, and 15·4 in the previous decennium. The "attack" rate was 0·5, against 0·3 last year. The Districts from which no notifications were received were Market Harborough, Thurmaston, and Wigston, and there was only one each at Ashby Woulds, Melton Mowbray, and Shepshed.

In the Rural Districts 45 cases were notified, and there were 5 deaths, which gives a case fatality of 11·1; the figures for last year being respectively 14, 2, and 14·3, and the average in the previous decennium 62, 7, and 11·5. The "attack" rate was 0·3, against 0·1 last year. No cases occurred in the Belvoir, Castle Donington, and Hallaton Districts, and only one each in the Billesdon and Lutterworth Districts.

At Coalville the Medical Officer of Health reports:—"Fourteen cases were notified. All these cases were practically confined to two centres, one in Albert Street, Coalville, and one in Brook's Lane, Whitwick. The Albert Street cases were probably connected with a polluted water supply. Immediately on the outbreak the suspected well was shut up, and the town supply laid on, and the outbreak soon came to an end. The Brook's Lane cases were confined to one family, and the origin of the outbreak was not clear. It occurred in a new house with satisfactory sanitary arrangements, and with water from the public supply. Eight of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital."

At Hinckley the cases were spread over the whole year, and there were two deaths. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"Two cases appeared in one house down the Ten Foot, off Factory Road, where a case had been previously notified in December, 1910. In one house in Baine's Lane, the father, mother, and three children were attacked at different times, and one of the children died of Cancrum Oris following the disease. As we have no means of isolating Typhoid cases, the Council fell in with my suggestion to procure a Nurse to look after the family till the disease was at an end. Another case was reported in the Ten Foot in December, but as far as the other cases were concerned, they took place in different parts of the town. Any insanitary defects found in connection with these cases were remedied."

At Quorn an outbreak occurred at The Hall, five persons being affected; all of them recovered. The following is an extract from the Report of the Medical Officer of Health:—"The Hall was not

connected to the public sewer, but had a separate system. The sewage was conveyed to a considerable distance from the Hall, and after filtration the effluent was discharged into the river. This system had worked well and without any ill results for about seventeen years. The milk and also the public water supply were considered to have nothing to do with the outbreak. Several other houses were supplied with the milk, and no cases of Enteric occurred. The water is the same as that supplied to the whole district. The river during the hot dry summer was not all that could be desired, but as the inmates of other houses were not affected I think the cause must be looked for elsewhere. The County Medical Officer visited and made a careful inspection, and although nothing was found to definitely account for the outbreak, I am of opinion it was local, and probably some leakage of sewer gas. The old system has been abolished, and the drains connected with the public sewer."

The one case at Shepshed was probably due to the unsatisfactory condition of a midden closet, and its close proximity to the well.

In the Ashby Rural District there were 6 cases, 1 at Measham, and the others in the parish of Swannington. The Medical Officer of Health reports:—"One of the Swannington cases resides at Hough Hill, and the disease was possibly contracted by eating shell fish. The other four cases at Swannington occurred in the Brook Lane district of New Swannington, an area in which Enteric has been prevalent for the last two years. Our investigations with reference to the presence of the disease showed that the water supply (wells) was badly contaminated. A public supply of water from the Coalville mains is shortly to be laid on. The Swannington cases were notified in August and September, with the exception of the Hough Hill case, which occurred in January, 1911. The Measham case was a young man residing in a house, one of a block of old property in Finch's Lane. It occurred in September last. The houses in this block are very old and of a poor type. They possess no back doors or windows, and have consequently no through ventilation, and the surroundings are bad, and there is no water supply on the premises, the same being obtained at the spring a considerable distance from the property. The sanitary defects mentioned are being dealt with. None of the above cases were removed to Hospital, there being no accommodation, as the available beds were occupied by Scarlet Fever. One of the Swannington cases, a lodger, how-

ever, was removed to Ashby Workhouse. None of the cases of Enteric proved fatal."

In the Hinckley Rural District the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Twelve of the cases of Enteric Fever occurred at Barwell, and were attributable to specifically contaminated wells. The provision of a public water supply for this village and for Earl Shilton is proceeding apace, and will for both parishes be a sanitary acquisition of the first importance."

In the Lutterworth Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—"Three sporadic cases of Enteric Fever were notified in the months of June and July. They were of a very mild type, and were not, to the best of my knowledge, confirmed bacteriologically. One of the patients was working in a field on the arrival of the Sanitary Inspector."

In the Market Harborough Rural District three of the four cases were contracted outside.

Puerperal Fever.—On reference to Table 0, at the end of this Report, it appears that all the cases of Puerperal Fever are not notified. My returns show that 7 notifications only were received in the whole County; there were, however, eight deaths.

In the Urban Districts, Coalville had 1 notification, but reports 2 deaths, and Melton Mowbray had no notifications, but reports 1 death. Taking the Urban Districts as a whole, there are 5 cases with 4 deaths. This gives a case fatality of 80 per cent., against a previous decennial average of 44.

In the Rural Districts, Billesdon has no notification, but 1 death is recorded. The same remarks applying to Blaby. This gives a total for the whole of the Rural Districts of 2 notifications and 4 deaths!

Certified Midwives in their practice are subjected to strict surveillance as to the occurrence of Puerperal Fever or any other septic condition which may arise. They are inspected periodically by the Inspectors of Midwives (whose duties also comprise Health Visiting and School Nursing), who make detailed reports on each separate inspection to me.

The mortality per 1,000 registered net births is 1·22, comparing with 0·16, 0·5, and 0·9 in the three previous years.

In Table III. (Causes of Death) under the heading Diseases and Accidents of Parturition, 12 deaths were recorded, being 5 in the Urban and 7 in the Rural Districts. The figure compares with 18 last year (9 Urban, 9 Rural).

Measles.—This disease appears to have been much less prevalent—judging from the number of Schools that have been closed—than was the case last year. If that is so, the type of the disease was apparently, generally speaking, more severe. Only half the number of Schools, compared with last year, had to be closed, but number of deaths recorded was only four below last year's figure. In spite of this, however, the County Death rate is well below that for Rural England and Wales.

The number of deaths registered in the County was 39, as against 43 last year; of these 22 were received from the Urban Districts, and 17 from the Rural. Ten of the deaths occurred in children under one year of age, 13 between one and two, 12 between two and five, and 4 between five and fifteen.

The Death rate for the whole County was 0·16 per 1,000 of the population; this compares with 0·17, 0·21, and 0·09 in the three preceding years, and with 0·22, the rate for Rural England and Wales.

For Measles alone 28 School Departments were closed for an average of $5\frac{1}{4}$ weeks; 7 School Departments were closed for Measles and Mumps for $3\frac{1}{2}$ weeks, and 1 for Measles and Whooping Cough for 9 weeks. The closures on account of Measles alone and in conjunction with the other complaints affected 5,341 School children; the number affected last year was 10,299.

At Coalville the epidemic of 1910 continued into the early part of this year, and there were 3 deaths. Practically every susceptible child was affected. The District will, therefore, probably be practically free from this disease for a few years, and the Medical Officer of Health hopes that during that time some form of notification will be in force, as Measles has, in his District, been proved by experience to be a dangerous infectious disease.

At Hinckley a good number of cases occurred in June and July, and there were 4 deaths.

At Shepshed the extensive epidemic which occurred at the end of 1910 abated during the first two months of this year.

In the Ashby Rural District outbreaks occurred at Bardon Hill and Blackfordby. There was no death.

In the Belvoir District the disease was prevalent in Barkstone during the first month of the year.

In the Castle Donington Rural District outbreaks sufficient to necessitate School closure occurred at Castle Donington and Hemington.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District 4 deaths occurred from this disease at Markfield, 2 at Ratby, and 1 each at Bagworth and Thornton.

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District outbreaks occurred at Wymondham, Stathern, Gaddesby, Thorpe Arnold, and Knosington.

Whooping Cough.—This disease was apparently much less prevalent than last year, and the number of deaths recorded was only half as many. The County Mortality rate was also much less than that of Rural England and Wales, and the general record this year is much more satisfactory.

The total number of deaths recorded in the whole County was 27, comparing with 54 last year, and a previous quinquennial average of 43; in the Urban Districts there were 8 deaths, and in the Rural 19. Fourteen occurred under one year of age, 8 between one and two, 4 between two and five, and 1 between five and fifteen. The Death rate for the whole County is 0·11, last year it was 0·22, and 0·4 in 1909; the figure for Rural England and Wales being 0·19. Our rate is the lowest since 1903.

The number of School Departments closed for Whooping Cough alone was 18, and the average period of closure was $4\frac{1}{2}$ weeks, and 3 were closed for Whooping Cough and some other illness. These closures affected a total of 2,452 scholars.

At Ashby Woulds the disease was prevalent during the latter months of the year.

At Coalville the disease was fairly prevalent in the Whitwick Ward for several months, and 3 deaths were recorded. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"Like Measles, it is not popularly regarded as a serious disease, and few precautions are taken to arrest its spread."

At Hinckley the disease was not so prevalent as in former years, and only one death was recorded.

In the Ashby Rural District outbreaks occurred at Blackfordby and Donisthorpe. There was one death.

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District the disease was somewhat prevalent in Barsby and Twyford.

Diarrhœal Diseases.—The almost tropical conditions experienced during the summer months caused a very great increase in Diarrhœal Diseases. The number of deaths recorded was nearly four times as many as last year, over 80 per cent. of them being of children under two years of age. Leicestershire appears to have suffered rather badly, judging by the average mortality rate of Rural England and Wales, and it is the results of this disease that have so affected the Infantile Mortality rate, the Zymotic rate, and the General Death rate.

Hitherto records of the deaths from Diarrhœa alone have been kept, but this year the Local Government Board require Diarrhœa and Enteritis to be recorded together. The total number of deaths in the County of these diseases jointly is 257, as against only 64 last year!

In the Urban Districts 135 deaths were recorded, against 20 last year, and in the Rural there were 122 deaths, compared with 44 last year. The District chiefly affected was Coalville with 40 deaths, and there were 23 at Loughborough, 19 at Hinckley, and 14 at Wigston. The highest number of deaths in the Rural Districts was from Barrow-on-Soar. Ashby and Market Bosworth Districts had 24 each, and Blaby District had 11.

The Health Visitors appointed by the County Council are actively at work under the Notification of Births Act. Advice is given to mothers on the proper way of feeding. Lectures are also

arranged to be given by these Officers in various parts of the County, the first course being on "The Feeding and Care of Infants."

The Notification of Births Act only commenced in October, and it is, therefore, impossible to give statistics of value of the work done under that Act in so short a time. The lectures commenced at the same time, and by the end of the year 41 parishes had been visited for this purpose.

The Death rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis combined for the whole County, of children under two years of age, was equal to 0·83 per 1,000 living. This compares with 0·26 last year; the rate for Rural England and Wales was 0·77.

At Coalville the Medical Officer of Health says:—"These ailments proved the epidemic of the year, and have had a very marked effect upon the Death rate. Forty deaths, or nearly one-fifth of the total were due to this cause. In most cases the disease was distinctly infectious. In most of the affected houses a large proportion of the inmates were attacked. Most of the fatal cases were amongst infants under one year of age, and in many cases these were said to be fed exclusively at the breast. In mid-September rain came and the weather became much colder, and the number of cases rapidly declined.

At Hinckley the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"One has to note the large number of deaths from these diseases in 1911, there being 19 deaths, as against 6 deaths in 1910. One can only account for this by the exceptionally dry summer we have experienced, and the deleterious effect of the heat on milk, for no less than 14 of these deaths (11 due to Diarrhœa and 3 due to Enteritis), were in children under one year of age. Excepting for this increase in the Diarrhœa returns, the District would have shown a very favourable decrease in Infant Mortality, as it is the net Death rate is the lowest for very many years."

At Shepshed the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The long-continued drought and heat experienced during the past summer, led me to expect an extensive epidemic of this disease. Though many children suffered from it during the last weeks of August and the first weeks of September, there was nothing in the nature of an epidemic. I instructed the Sanitary Inspector to pay par-

ticular attention to the scavenging and the removal of manure heaps, etc., where such might exist too close to dwelling-houses. Two deaths of infants were due to Diarrhœa."

At Wigston the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The salient features of the year's statistics are the high Zymotic and Infant Mortality rates. Here, as elsewhere, the intense heat of last summer gave rise to an exceptional prevalence of Summer Diarrhœa, from which I record 14 deaths, all in infancy or old age. In this connection it is relevant to report that during the dry weather the sewers were flushed three times with close on 100,000 gallons of water, Chloros disinfectant being also used. I greatly regret, however, that the instructions on the feeding of infants which I have heretofore issued can no longer be printed, as strict adherence to them would in my opinion greatly reduce the prevalence of Summer Diarrhœa."

In the Barrow-on-Soar Rural District there was an exceptional mortality from Diarrhœa.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District there was an increase of 22 in the number of deaths recorded last year.

Tuberculosis.—The mortality from Phthisis has again increased this year, and so has that from the other tubercular diseases. Only once in the last 22 years has the number of deaths from Phthisis been above that recorded this year, and that was in 1908.

The number of deaths from Phthisis alone in the County was 232. There were also 103 deaths from all other tubercular diseases, which includes 31 from Tuberculous Meningitis. The deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis, therefore, totalled 335, the corresponding figures of the three preceding years being 294, 333, and 330. Tuberculosis caused 10·2 per cent. of all deaths, the share falling to Phthisis being 7·1.

The County Death rate from Phthisis alone is 0·9 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against 0·8 for the last two years. In the Urban Districts the rate was 1·0, as against 0·9 and 0·8 in the two preceding years, whilst in the Rural it was 0·9, as compared with 0·8 last year, and 0·9 in 1909.

The total number of notifications received was 181, 48 of these were made under the 1908 Regulations, which apply to Poor Law Institutions, 64 under the Hospital Regulations, 1911, and 69 were notified voluntarily.

At Ashby 5 deaths were due to Phthisis and 1 to other tubercular diseases; 7 notifications were received.

At Ashby Woulds the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"As the Notification of Phthisis has only very recently been compulsory I have no accurate data as to its incidence in this District. Only one case has been notified under the Poor Law Regulations of 1908. No case has been notified under the Hospital Regulations, 1911, during the past year. Three deaths were registered from this disease, giving a Phthisis Death rate of 1·07. There is at present no Hospital provision for dealing with it in the district, but as your Council have, I understand, agreed to join the Joint Hospital Scheme of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Ashby Rural Councils, the present iron building at Moira will, on the completion of the New Joint Hospital, be no longer required for ordinary infectious diseases. I suggest that this Hospital, therefore, might be used for the segregation of chronic or hopeless cases of Consumption which would not be suitable for Sanatorium treatment, thus relieving many homes from the extreme danger of infection from such cases. The County Council of Leicester are presently holding a Conference of District Councils to consider some uniform scheme of dealing with Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Health Visitors (Trained Nurses) to visit infected homes and teach parents or other relations as well as the sick persons themselves, the dangers and the best way to meet those dangers of Phthisis, is, I consider, an essential part of any such scheme. They are intended to act as servants of the various Sanitary Authorities, under their direct control, and that of the Medical Officers of Health; but will, I believe, be appointed and paid by the County Council. The provision of Tuberculin Dispensaries (and here I beg to suggest the use of Cottage Hospitals, where they exist in the County, as a useful and economical starting point at any rate, for such dispensaries) will be necessary for the treatment of many cases, who are still able to work and wish to continue at work during treatment. The provision of Sanatoria will be probably in conjunction with the Health Committees to be formed under the Insurance Act, 1911, as funds are specially provided in that Act for this purpose.

I greatly hope that your Council will favour a uniform scheme for the whole County, as I cannot see how small Districts, or even combined Districts, can deal effectively or economically with so widespread, long-continued and expensive a disease as Pulmonary Tuberculosis."

At Coalville there were 12 notifications and 15 deaths, 16 deaths also occurred from other tubercular diseases. The Medical Officer of Health reports as follows: "On notification each case is visited and supplied with printed instructions, and with disinfectants, also a vessel for the sputum. The precautions thus far have had no effect on the Death rate, 14 deaths having occurred during the year, but the effect of these precautions is certain to tell within a few years. For Phthisical cases no hospital accommodation has been provided, nor have any arrangements been made for the treatment of early, intermediate, or advanced cases. It is gratifying to know that compulsory notification is now in force, and that within a measurable time facilities for the treatment of early cases in Sanatoria will be provided, while the intermediate and advanced cases will have opportunities for treatment and isolation that have hitherto been impossible."

At Hinckley the Medical Officer of Health writes as follows:—"During the past year, 28 cases of Phthisis were notified. Of these 15 cases were notified voluntarily, 8 cases were notified under the Poor Law, and 5 cases under the Tuberculous Regulations, 1911. Under the latter heading, there is a great tendency to overlapping of notifications, for I find, as stated before, the same case notified more than once, but, for my returns, I have only counted each individual person. The total number of cases notified is an increase of 12 over 1910. Under the present regulations, we shall have a more correct knowledge of the total cases of Phthisis in our midst, which will be treated and cared for in a more efficient manner than in the past. The Sanitary Inspector, as far as conditions allow, leaves printed rules and instructions for the use of patients suffering from the malady, and this in the future will no doubt be more thoroughly carried out, to the advantage of the patient and the community at large. As far as the Urban District is concerned, no accommodation is made for early, intermediate, or advanced cases of Consumption. As a rule, in the case of very poor patients, these drift into the Workhouse Infirmary. There were 11 deaths registered in 1911, as compared with 14 deaths

in 1910, and 12 deaths in 1909. There were 3 deaths attributed to other Tubercular diseases. The necessary disinfection of rooms is always carried out after death from Phthisis."

At Loughborough 25 deaths were recorded together with 12 from tuberculous diseases; there were 39 notifications.

At Market Harborough Phthisis caused 9 deaths, and other tuberculous diseases 3; no notifications were received.

At Melton Mowbray 7 deaths were due to Phthisis, and 3 to other tubercular diseases; there were 11 notifications. The Medical Officer of Health reports:—"With the advent of compulsory notification, comprehensive joint action of all Sanitary Authorities in the County is about to be taken with a view to effectually reducing the prevalence of this disease. One large representative meeting has just been held, and at a recent meeting of Medical Officers of Health, we were unanimously of opinion that the best results can be attained by most intimate co-operation between the County and District Councils."

At Quorn there was a total of 4 deaths, 3 being from Phthisis; 5 notifications were received.

At Shepshed the Medical Officer of Health says:—"Five cases were notified under these [Poor Law] Regulations. Four were in the advanced stage, and two have since died. Four cases were notified [under the Hospital Regulations]: three from the Loughborough Hospital, and one from a sanatorium. All were in the early stage, and so far are doing well. There was, during the year, a very large increase in the number of deaths attributed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Thirteen deaths, including one of a 'resident,' who died in the Loughborough Workhouse, were registered, as compared with five for 1910, and three for 1909. The average number of deaths due to Phthisis for the last ten years was 6·7. This produces a Phthisis Death rate per 1,000 living of 2·3, as compared with ·8 for 1910, and 1·2, the average Phthisis Death rate for the ten preceding years. I visited all cases notified during the year. Verbal and printed instructions with regard to open windows, disposal of sputum, etc., were given. Sputum flasks are provided by your Council for the poorer patients. I also advised that the patient should have a separate bedroom, but this was not possible in all cases. Sanitary defects, where found, were attended to. The people are beginning to realise

that this is an infectious disease, and that consumptives ought to take precautions over coughing and spitting, should have separate bedrooms, and that open windows and fresh air are the best means not only to treat but to prevent the disease. Your Council has the power under Art. IX. (1) of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, to provide 'all such facilities and articles as may reasonably be required for the detection of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.' I strongly urge you to provide means for the bacteriological examination of the sputum of suspected cases. The expense would be small compared with the great benefit derived from early detection of cases. The earlier the case is detected, the more can be done for the patient himself and for the other inmates of the house. I think that, (1) compulsory notification of the disease, with the consequent steps taken 'to prevent the spread of infection and removal of conditions favourable to infection'; (2) the suggested provision of means for bacteriological examination of sputum of suspected cases; and (3) the improved housing, the result of your Sanitary Committee's work under the Housing, etc., Act, will soon make their effects felt in a great reduction of the number of cases and of the heavy Phthisis Death rate."

At Thurmaston there were 2 deaths each from Phthisis and other tubercular diseases; no notifications were received.

At Wigston 6 deaths were registered, 5 being due to Phthisis; 7 notifications were recorded. The Medical Officer of Health, in commenting upon deaths due to Tuberculosis, writes as follows:—"Leicestershire Medical Officers of Health have unanimously agreed that notified cases should be supervised by the County Council's Health Visitors, acting under our instructions. There is already in this County exceptionally intimate co-operation between County and District Medical Officers of Health, a fact which makes for greatly increased efficiency in the discharge of our respective duties."

In the Ashby Rural District 9 deaths took place, 8 being from Phthisis; 6 cases were notified.

In the Barrow-on-Soar Rural District 31 of the deaths were caused by Phthisis, and 13 were due to other tubercular diseases. There were 25 notifications. The Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"The administrative control of Consumption is now engaging the serious attention of the County and District

Councils. Meetings of Medical Officers of Health and of representatives of Sanitary Authorities have recently been held with a view to the combined and co-ordinated establishment of preventive measures, including Sanatorium benefits and the visiting of cases by the County Council's Health Visitors. The matter will be more fully reported upon as soon as definite preventive measures have been established. I would like, however, at this stage to point out that no scheme for the prevention of Consumption can be really satisfactory unless it appreciates the necessity for educating the public on the importance of pure air. The public should be taught that the normal condition of a window should be open instead of closed. Open windows are, however, in many instances, impracticable, owing to dust, more especially in villages and near main roads. For this reason the tar painting of roads, the general employment of which has been too long deferred in this County, must presently engage the serious attention of all the Authorities concerned."

In the Belvoir Rural District there was 1 death from Phthisis, with 1 notification.

In the Billesdon Rural District Phthisis caused 4 deaths, and 3 were attributable to other tubercular diseases. There was 1 notification.

In the Blaby Rural District Phthisis caused 15 deaths, and other tubercular diseases 3. There were 9 notifications. The following is taken from the Report of the Medical Officer of Health:—
 "The number of notifications of this disease which I received during the year is certainly less than I anticipated. As it is now compulsorily notifiable, precautions are about to be taken on a much more extensive scale than heretofore, with a view to reducing its prevalence. With this end in view, I am advising most intimate co-operation with the County Council. Unification throughout the County, not only for sanatorium treatment, but for other administrative benefits is, in my opinion, in the highest degree essential, and this principle has been fully appreciated at a large and representative meeting recently held in Leicester. In the administrative control of this disease throughout these Combined Districts I owe much to my colleagues in general medical practice, whose advice and instructions as to its infectivity are in many instances far more effective than anything that could be hoped for as a result of official action. Here, as in many other instances, more co-ordinated action

throughout the various Districts for which I am Health Officer is much to be desired."

In the Castle Donington Rural District 11 deaths were recorded, 9 being from Phthisis; 3 notifications were received. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"Under the Tuberculosis Regulations of November, 1911, all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis or Phthisis must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. This Order came into force on January 1st, 1912. To obtain full benefit from this it is necessary that the premises should be visited by a properly trained health visitor, who can give advice as to the necessary precautions for preventing others in the house contracting the disease, and note the history of the case and the general condition of the premises. Sputum cups must be supplied, and the patient instructed in their use. Other visits must be paid from time to time to ensure that the instructions are being carried out, and the premises must be stoved on removal or death of the patient. It is highly necessary that these duties should be carried out with great tact and discretion."

In the Hallaton District 2 deaths from Phthisis were recorded; there was no notification.

In the Hinckley Rural District 18 of the 28 deaths from this disease were attributable to Phthisis. There were 8 notifications. The Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"Consumption being now compulsorily notifiable, comprehensive steps are, I trust, about to be taken with a view to securing its more efficient administrative control throughout the county. It is as yet premature to report authoritatively, but the principle of intimate co-operation between County and District Councils has already been informally approved. One matter to which I would now direct attention, and which must claim early consideration, is the real necessity for mitigating the dust nuisance on public highways throughout the County, and more especially in villages. Tar-painting of roads, which is an incontrovertible economy, has been too long deferred in Leicestershire Districts, and unless, or until, this is done it will be impossible, in many instances, to secure that first and most necessary step in the prevention of Consumption, open windows. The closed window is largely responsible for more than half the infectious diseases in this country, including Consumption."

In the Loughborough Rural District there were 7 deaths, all

being due to Phthisis; 4 notifications were recorded. The bedroom occupied by the patient is periodically sprayed with formaldehyde, and when a death occurs the house is thoroughly disinfected.

In the Lutterworth Rural District Phthisis caused 8 of the 11 deaths due to Tuberculosis. There were 2 notifications. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"So far as I am aware, there are very few cases in the District; by strict attention to the Housing Regulations there should be fewer still."

In the Market Bosworth Rural District 20 deaths took place, 15 being from Phthisis; 2 notifications were received. The Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"This disease having now been made generally compulsorily notifiable, it will in future be possible to more accurately ascertain the number and the distribution of the cases in the district. It is not of course intended that the notification should be barren of result, and Article VIII. of the Order provides that the Medical Officer of Health, an officer acting under his instructions, shall make inquiries and take such steps as appears to the Medical Officer of Health desirable for preventing the spread of infection and removing the conditions favourable thereto. In the general administration of the Order I consider that there should be intimate co-operation between the County and District Council and that if possible the County Health Visitors should be utilised in the visiting and supervision of cases. That it is the intention of the Local Government Board that there should be co-operation between the Local Sanitary Authorities, the County Council, and the County Education Committee is clearly shown by the provision in the order that my register of cases notified shall be open to the inspection of the County Medical Officer and of any School Medical Officer acting within the area of this District."

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District 11 deaths were due to Phthisis, and 4 to other tubercular diseases; 1 notification was recorded.

Mumps.—The record of the number of Schools closed on account of, and the number of scholars affected by, this disease shows a very considerable increase on last year. For Mumps alone, 20 School Departments were closed, the average period of such closure being $4\frac{1}{2}$ weeks; the number of scholars affected thereby

was 3,225. During the previous four years the number of Departments closed was 6, 3, 7, and 22.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Two cases of (or resembling) this disease occurred in one Sanitary Area during the year, this was at Melton Mowbray, where last year an outbreak occurred during the month of August.

In another District, that of Ashby Rural, a case of acute anterior poliomyelitis occurred and proved fatal. In this District last year an allied complaint was registered as having occurred in December.

The Medical Officer of Health for the Melton Urban District reports on the cases as follows:—"Two sporadic cases of, or resembling, Cerebro Spinal Fever, one of which proved fatal, came under observation. The same precautions as were taken during the incidence of this disease in 1910 were again observed."

Chicken-pox.—Notifications of this complaint were received from only three Districts in the County, these being Ashby Urban 39 cases, and Belvoir and Billesdon Rural with 1 and 14 cases respectively.

The complaint appears to have been somewhat more prevalent in the year under review, it having been necessary to close 12 School Departments for Chicken-pox alone for an average period of $3\frac{1}{4}$ weeks, the number of scholars affected thereby being 1,324. Two other departments were closed for Chicken-pox in conjunction with other complaints. Last year 8 School Departments were closed, the average period being only $2\frac{1}{4}$ weeks, and the number of children affected 606.

There is very little advantage to be gained from the notification of Chicken-pox now that the country is practically free from Small-pox, but in the event of an outbreak of the latter disease I would here remind local Sanitary Authorities to immediately place Chicken-pox on their schedule of notifiable diseases under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1899.

Impetigo.—The compulsory notification of this disease has only been in force in one District in the County and still remains. This is in the Billesdon Rural District, from which a total of 14 notifications were received, 1 being under one year of age, 5 from one to five, and 8 from five to fifteen.

It was never necessary to resort to the closure of any School in any part of the County on account of this complaint.

Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver.—This year, for the first time, deaths from these diseases are classified separately in the Death Returns shown in Table III. From Alcoholism 3 deaths resulted, and 19 were due to Cirrhosis of the Liver, giving a joint total of 22, against 26, 25, 33, 28, and 32 in the five preceding years.

In the Urban Districts only 1 death was recorded from Alcoholism, and 10 from Cirrhosis of the Liver; the figures in the Rural Districts being 2 and 9 respectively.

School Closures.—The total number of School Departments closed on account of the prevalence of infectious diseases was about the same as last year, the average period of closure was actually the same, but 849 more scholars were affected.

The greatest number of closures was due to Scarlet Fever, the other diseases which considerably affected the number of closures being Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and Chicken-pox. Details are given in the following Table:—

1911.	No. of Depts. Closed.	Average Period of Closure.	No. on Rolls.
Chicken-pox	12	$3\frac{1}{4}$	1,324
Chicken-pox and Scarlet Fever ...	1	3	257
Croup and Influenza	1	2	33
Coughs	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	64
Coughs and Influenza	2	4	288
Diphtheria	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$	465
Fourth Disease and Enteritis ...	1	3	35
Influenza	1	2	91
Measles	28	$5\frac{1}{4}$	3,460
Measles and Mumps	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1,620
Measles and Whooping Cough ...	1	9	261
Rubella	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	339
Mumps	20	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2,325
Mumps, Measles, and Chicken-pox	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$	474
Scarlet Fever	44	$4\frac{3}{4}$	5,717
Scarlet Fever and General In- fectious Illness	1	5	426
Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$	162
Whooping Cough	18	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2,029
	147	$3\frac{3}{4}$	19,370

The number of children affected is the highest ever recorded.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1899.—There is no change in the diseases scheduled as notifiable in any District in the County, except that Cerebro Spinal Fever, which was scheduled by the Melton Urban and the Melton and Belvoir Rural District Councils temporarily last year, has now been dropped.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.—In the Appendix of this Report a summary of those portions of this Act affecting Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors is given.

The Act considerably extends the powers of Local Authorities, and can be adopted as a whole or in any part or section in Urban Districts, and for any contributable place in any Rural District. To those District Councils who have not yet adopted portions of this Act which specially appeal to their District, I would commend it to their consideration.

The Medical Officer of Health for Ashby Woulds, in his Report this year, recommends his Council to adopt the whole Act.

The Medical Officer of Health for the Billesdon District recommends the adoption of certain sections for certain Parishes as follows:—“With a view to simplifying certain branches of sanitary administration, I have asked you to consider the advisability of applying to the Local Government Board for sanction to the adoption of the following Sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, viz.:—Part II.—Section 25, and such other Sections as may be advised by your Surveyor. Part III.—Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 44, 45, 48, 49, and 50. Part IV.—The whole. Part V.—Section 69. And for such parishes as are provided with a public water supply and an adequate system for disposal of sewage.—Sections 39, 40, 41, and 42. I have also advised the adoption of the new ‘intermediate’ code of Bye-laws for certain Parishes.”

Dr. O'Connor also makes the same recommendation as above to the Lutterworth Rural District Council, except in so far as it relates to the “intermediate” code of Bye-laws.

Isolation Hospital Accommodation.—The Hospitals provided in the various Districts in the County are shown in Table I., where the type of Hospital is also given. Thirteen Districts are provided with Hospital accommodation, and in one or two Districts arrangements have been made with the Authorities for the recep-

tion of patients suffering from certain infectious diseases at their Hospital; the latter arrangement, however, does not appear to be generally satisfactory, because it has happened more or less that when beds are wanted there is no accommodation.

A movement is on foot to provide a new Joint Isolation Hospital for Ashby Urban, Ashby Rural, and Ashby Woulds Urban Districts. There may be included in this area the Hartshorne and Seals Rural District, in Derbyshire. Castle Donington Rural District have also since (1912) decided to join. The Hospital is to be erected on the site belonging to the Ashby Urban Authority on the borders of that District with the Rural District. This scheme will be carried out under the Isolation Hospitals Acts, and the same grants will be made by the County Council as to the Melton and Belvoir Joint Hospital.

The Hinckley Joint Hospital Committee is to be re-formed under the Isolation Hospitals Acts—the constitution remaining the same. In this it is proposed to provide permanent wards for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever, and all the other necessary buildings. There is a permanent administration block, which was erected a few years ago, but as this is too small for the proposed buildings it will be enlarged.

The following Table gives the number of cases notified of those diseases which are usually removed to Hospital, together with the percentages of the cases so removed. The number of cases notified show a great increase, but the percentage of cases removed is generally less.

CASES NOTIFIED WITH THE PERCENTAGE ISOLATED.

		Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.
County: Notified	...	306	1369	97
Percentage Isolated	...	23·2	32·9	28·8
Urban: Notified	...	141	630	52
Percentage Isolated	...	31·2	31·7	34·6
Rural: Notified	...	165	739	45
Percentage Isolated	...	16·4	34·0	22·2

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch a scheme for a new Hospital is under consideration in conjunction with other Authorities.

At Ashby Woulds 20 of the 29 Scarlet Fever cases were removed to the Hospital.

At Coalville the Medical Officer of Health says:—"Where isolation and adequate nursing were impracticable at home, this Hospital, which is situate in the Hugglescote Ward, was used for the treatment of cases of Typhoid Fever. Eight cases were treated during the year. There is only one ward, and the accommodation is entirely inadequate to the population of the Urban District. Other two wards at least are urgently required."

At Hinckley the total number of cases admitted to the Hospital was 225. The Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"On account of the epidemic of Scarlet Fever in 1911, this Hospital has been taxed to its utmost, so much so that additional accommodation had to be procured by means of tents. (See Scarlet Fever). There were 223 cases of Scarlet Fever admitted and treated at this Institution, as against 41 cases in 1910. Of these, 139 cases were sent from the Hinckley Urban District, and 84 from the Rural District. Five deaths took place, as against none in 1910. There were 2 cases of Diphtheria received, 1 from the Urban District and 1 from the Rural District. In normal times, the Hospital sets apart accommodation for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria at the same time, but on account of the prevalence of Scarlet Fever not only in Hinckley but also in the District, all the blocks were used for the isolation of Scarlet Fever only."

At Loughborough 13 cases were removed to the Hospital, being 2 each of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, and 9 of Enteric Fever.

At Market Harborough, Hospital accommodation is provided where satisfactory isolation cannot be carried out at home. The Hospital contains 20 beds and contains provision for the treatment of two diseases concurrently. It is thoroughly efficient in operation, and is sufficient to meet the needs of the District. Eight cases of Scarlet Fever were removed to this Hospital during the year.

At Melton Mowbray 38 cases were removed to the Hospital, being 33 of Diphtheria, 4 of Scarlet Fever, and 1 of Enteric Fever.

Quorn, Shepshed, and Thurmaston have no provision for the isolation of cases of infectious diseases.

At Wigston 8 Diphtheria cases and 27 Scarlet Fever cases were removed to the Joint Hospital at Blaby; 1 case of Puerperal Fever was also removed to Leicester Infirmary.

In the Ashby Rural District the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Swannington Isolation Hospital is still used, more especially for cases of Scarlet Fever, but will I hope soon be replaced by the New Joint Isolation Hospital at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. This Hospital will serve the requirements of Ashby Urban, Ashby Woulds, and Ashby Rural Districts, and will be a great boon to the neighbourhood."

Twenty-one cases of Scarlet Fever were removed to this Hospital during the year.

The Barrow-on-Soar Rural District Council has an arrangement with the Leicester Borough Isolation Hospital Authorities under which selected cases are received and isolated there. Two cases of Scarlet Fever were removed.

In the Belvoir Rural District cases of infectious diseases are removed to the Melton and Belvoir Joint Hospital, which is situated at Melton Mowbray. Twelve cases of Scarlet Fever were removed. One case of Phthisis was also removed to the Fairlight Sanatorium, at Hastings.

In the Billesdon Rural District there is no Isolation Hospital.

In the Blaby Rural District 74 cases were isolated at the Wigston and Blaby Joint Hospital, the cases were 18 Diphtheria, 52 Scarlet Fever, and 4 Enteric Fever.

In the Castle Donington Rural District cases of infectious diseases are removed by arrangement to the Hospital at Draycott, where 9 cases of Scarlet Fever were isolated from the District during the year.

The Hallaton Rural District has no Hospital accommodation.

In the Hinckley Rural District 84 cases were removed to the Joint Hospital, 83 being of Scarlet Fever and 1 of Diphtheria. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"With regard to the Isolation Hospital I regret to note that matters are still *in statu quo*, and I would again urge the necessity for proceeding to the construction of the new Hospital."

In the Loughborough Rural District 3 cases of Enteric Fever were removed to the Isolation Hospital at Loughborough.

Lutterworth Rural District has no Hospital accommodation.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District 40 cases were isolated, 3 being of Diphtheria, and 37 of Scarlet Fever.

The Market Harborough Rural District Council have an arrangements with the Blaby Authorities for the isolation of cases of infectious diseases. No cases were removed during the year. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"This arrangement is not always satisfactory, as the Blaby Authorities, in times of epidemic, have only room for cases from their own District; on one or two occasions this year, they were unable to receive cases from your District, which from lack of isolation accommodation at home should have been removed to an Infectious Hospital."

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District cases are isolated at the Joint Hospital at Melton Mowbray. During the year 35 Scarlet Fever cases, 5 of Diphtheria, and 3 of Enteric Fever were removed to that Institution.

Disinfection.—If disinfection is to be carried out it ought to be carried out thoroughly, and on every occasion when disinfection is practised, it is very advisable, in addition, to strip the old paper on the walls, lime-wash the ceiling, and thoroughly scrub the floors and woodwork with soap and water. In all cases disinfection should be supervised by the Sanitary Inspector, and should be carried out to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health. If disinfection is carried out in this manner by every Local Authority a great advance will be made in the education of the public in some of the methods, at any rate, of preventing the spread of infectious disease. Such a practice will instill into the minds of the people that disinfection is an important factor in this respect, and so teach them that "anything" will *not* do.

Meteorology.—The following Table is of interest. It shows the varying amount of rainfall in the different parts of the County, and at Southwell, in Nottinghamshire (the particulars with regard to the latter having been kindly furnished by the Medical Officer of Health to the Nottinghamshire County Council):—

	South Wigston.	Loughboro' Sewage Farm.	Nanpantan.	Blackbrook Reservoir.	Melton Mowbray	Market Harboro'	Kibworth.	Southwell Notts.
Jan. ...	0.78	0.94	0.97	0.99	1.35	0.91	1.03	1.19
Feb. ...	1.31	1.70	1.94	1.88	1.53	1.61	1.40	1.25
Mar. ...	1.72	1.30	2.04	2.06	2.11	2.02	1.73	1.63
Apr. ...	0.86	0.69	0.99	1.08	0.93	1.02	0.99	0.75
May ...	1.27	0.77	1.03	1.02	1.99	2.09	2.12	1.31
June ...	1.49	1.61	2.14	2.36	2.20	2.04	1.78	2.51
July ...	0.13	0.04	0.13	0.22	0.16	0.12	0.28	0.06
Aug. ...	2.42	2.24	2.80	1.93	1.58	2.07	1.91	2.23
Sept. ...	1.22	1.25	1.35	1.49	1.81	1.19	1.51	1.13
Oct. ...	1.99	2.38	2.49	2.30	1.86	2.05	2.28	1.93
Nov. ...	2.02	1.96	2.46	2.43	2.49	2.86	2.36	2.16
Dec. ..	3.75	3.86	5.08	4.12	3.99	4.29	3.99	3.78
Total in Inches.	18.96	18.74	23.42	21.75	23.00	22.27	21.38	19.93

The Belvoir report, as usual, contains a very complete and most interesting summary of observations taken at Belvoir Castle Gardens. This is briefly as follows:—*Wind*, prevailing direction, S.W. *Rainfall*, 21.22 inches, which fell on 203 days, and is 4.25 inches below the average; the greatest daily fall being 1.02 inches, on May 22nd. *Barometer* (corrected and reduced), highest reading, 30.809 inches, on February 1st, at 9 p.m.; lowest, 28.753 inches, on November 18th, at 9 p.m.; mean of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. readings, 30.008 inches. *Thermometer*, highest in the shade, 95°, August 9th, the highest yet recorded; lowest on the screen, 14°, February 1st; mean daily maxima, 56.92°; mean daily minima, 41.41°; mean temperature for the year, 49.16° (1.15 above the average); lowest on the grass, 11°, February 1st; highest in the sun, 143°, August 9th; mean temperature of the earth at 3 feet, 49.82° (1.27° above the average). *Sunshine*, 1,739 hours 25 minutes, which is 227.5 hours above the average; there were 72 sunless days, although the total amount of sunshine was much above the average.

The year was remarkable for extreme heat and drought. April only gave 0.79 inches of rain, and July 0.18 inches, with a period of 12 consecutive days without any.

Bye-Laws.—In the Sanitary Inspectors' Report, Table 6, it would appear that several Districts are without Building Bye-laws. Building Bye-laws should be in force in every Urban District, and with regard to Rural Districts, for the larger Parishes. Moreover,

in those Districts where the Bye-laws are in force, but which are obsolete, such Bye-laws should be revised and brought up-to-date.

Adoptive Acts.—So far as I am aware, the only action taken under this heading has been in respect of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, and the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1899.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.—In the early part of the year I had occasion to make a Special Report to the County Sanitary Committee on this subject, and I then recommended that every District Council should, if they had not recently done so, again advertise the requirements of the Dairies' Orders, and bring their Registers up-to-date. I would again here point out that these Orders are not adoptive, but are compulsory duties required of every Local Authority.

In order that Local Authorities may carry out their duties and responsibilities in this important branch of sanitary administration, they are empowered by the Orders to make Regulations for the inspection of cattle, for prescribing and regulating the sanitary condition of premises, for securing the cleanliness of milkshops and milk vessels, and for prescribing precautions against infection or contamination. The District Reports show that Regulations have been adopted in every District but one, that one being Hallaton Rural; but to adopt Regulations and then not enforce them is a farce, and it would have been better not to have made any Regulations at all.

Milk supply is a most important factor as regards the public health, and no stone ought to be left unturned to secure a pure and wholesome supply.

I would here again, therefore, commend to the earnest consideration of Local Authorities the importance of this branch of their duties.

The London County Council under the powers they possess of making inspections of cows in dairies from which tuberculous milk is sent to London, have made, during the year, 41 different inspections, and found 7 cows to be suffering from tubercular disease of the udder. Last year the number of inspections was 24, and the milk of 10 cows was condemned.

This year the number of dairymen registered in the County is given as 1,630, as against 1,487 last year, 1,341 in 1909, and 1,170 in 1908. The number of inspections made to their premises was 2,732, as against 2,761, 2,769, and 1,986 in the three previous years.

In the Urban Districts there are 307 dairymen registered, as against 266 last year, 258 in 1909, and 234 in 1908; number of inspections of their premises being 739, whilst in the Rural Districts the number of dairymen registered is 1,323 comparing with 1,221, 936, and 694 in the three preceding years; the number of inspections of their premises 1,993.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch these premises have been regularly inspected, and the examination of cows has been conducted by a veterinary surgeon.

At Ashby Woulds the Medical Officer of Health says:—"There are 16 cowkeepers on the Register, and about 80 cows are kept. There are no milksellers who are not cowkeepers. The milk produced is almost entirely consumed in the District, and very little is imported into the District. No case of tuberculous udders has been reported to me. The cubic space per cow in the sheds average about 400 cubic feet. This is much too little, 600 being the minimum desirable. Four inspections have been made and 4 premises required white-washing, 2 structural improvements, and 2 sanitary improvements. Eleven of the cowkeepers' premises are supplied from wells, and the rest from the mains. Eight of the milksellers are also makers of butter." The Council appointed, in August last, a Veterinary Inspector.

At Coalville more detail work has been done with regard to these premises, but there is still more to do to comply fully with the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshop Order. Arrangements are being made for a Veterinary Surgeon to examine cases where there is a suspicion of the presence of tubercular disease.

At Hinckley all milksellers and cowkeepers are now registered; inspections of all these premises were made, and a Report made to the Council.

At Loughborough the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The milk supply of the Borough is from the farms of the district immediately surrounding it, so that there is every facility for its inspec-

tion. The milk consumed is of good quality, clean, and not unduly diluted. The dairies and small cowsheds of the Borough are all kept under constant supervision by the Sanitary Inspector, myself, and the Veterinary Inspector."

At Market Harborough the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The milk supply is very good. The Council have appointed a Veterinary Inspector for dairies, milkshops, cowsheds, and slaughter-houses. These premises, although in some cases not of modern construction, are very efficiently inspected, and are kept in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. A careful supervision over the milk supplied, and over the milch cows has been maintained, and I have pleasure in saying that no case of tuberculous infection has been reported."

At Melton Mowbray all the 12 dairymen in the District are registered, their premises being periodically inspected. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"In these inspections of dairies and cowsheds I am in the habit of accompanying one or other of the Sanitary Inspectors in the Combined Districts. My extensive clerical duties, however, preclude the possibility of my devoting to this branch of my work anything like the personal attention which it merits. Indeed, I am so heavily handicapped by the refusal of the Joint Committee to allow me necessary clerical assistance, that instead of giving of my best, as a Medical Officer of Health, I am constrained to spend most of my time discharging duties such as in a well-administered Health Department are invariably allotted to a Medical Officer's clerk or clerks. As a result every branch of my work suffers in every one of my Districts, and the tardiness in the issue of this very Report is but one result of this short-sighted policy."

At Quorn all the 13 dairymen are registered, and their premises have been kept in a clean state. Thirty-two inspections of their premises were made.

At Shepshed the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order has now been in force for six years, during which time a gradual improvement in the sanitary condition of such premises has been obtained. The greater part of the milk is consumed within the District, only three farmers sending their milk away. I, together with the Sanitary Inspector, have inspected all the premises; and many more visits

were paid by the Inspector alone. Special attention was paid to the water supply, and 21 samples were examined, 18 being found good, 2 passable, and 1 bad. In the last case the public supply was provided. In five cases structural and sanitary improvements were found necessary, and were done. I find that several cowkeepers are careless with regard to the person of the milker, whose hands are by no means clean when milking. The quality of the milk is good. Further particulars will be found in the special Table attached to the Sanitary Inspectors' Report."

At Thurmaston the 10 dairymen in the District are all registered, and 40 inspections of their premises took place.

At Wigston there are 19 dairymen in the District, but whether these are all registered is not stated; 38 inspections of premises were made.

In the Ashby Rural District the Medical Officer of Health writes.—"Two hundred and fifteen dairies and cowsheds are now on the Register, as against 172 of last year. Very extensive improvements have been carried out during the year, notably at Coleorton, Stretton, and Chilcote. The milk supply of the district is ample, and I might say good. Regular inspection of dairy cattle have been made by the Veterinary Surgeon appointed by your Council."

In the Barrow-on-Soar District 80 of the 97 dairymen in the District are on the Register; 180 inspections of premises were made.

In the Belvoir Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—"About 18 farmers send milk to London. A few others send it to neighbouring towns. There are 43 cowkeepers in this District. Most of these are under contract to notify any infectious disease on their premises. In the summer months some of the milk is made into Stilton cheese. There are six cheese factories. The dairies are kept clean. The cowsheds are white-washed regularly and are fairly clean, but in some cases might be better. As far as I am aware, there is no Regulation in force about tuberculous milk."

In the Billesdon Rural District all the 101 dairymen are registered; 187 inspections of their premises being made.

In the Blaby Rural District 88 dairymen are registered, but whether this represents the total number in the District is not stated. Evidently all the premises of the registered dairymen were not inspected, as the total number of inspections made is given as 63.

In the Castle Donington Rural District the premises of the dairymen appear, from the Report of the Sanitary Inspector, to have been kept well under observation. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"Eighty-seven cowkeepers and purveyors of milk are registered, an increase of 25 on the number registered in 1910. The Inspector reports that, in the year, he has made 236 inspections of premises under the Orders, 84 being at milking time. Twenty-eight sheds were found to require lime-washing, and eleven some structural alterations. Notices were served, and the Inspector reports that the necessary work was carried out in all. Generally speaking the cowsheds in the District are excellent, and would bear comparison with those of any other District in the Country."

In the Hallaton Rural District there are only 4 dairymen in the District, all of whom are registered. Six inspections of their premises took place.

In the Hinckley Rural District the 56 dairymen are registered, 124 inspections of their premises being made.

In the Loughborough Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—"Of these there are 64 in the District, a decrease of 6 on last year; all are registered. One hundred and eleven inspections were made, detecting 21 cases where cleansing and white-washing were required, and 5 in which structural alterations were necessary. The requirements were carried out in every case."

In the Lutterworth Rural District there are 83 dairymen, who are all on the register, 130 inspections were made.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—"I have the pleasure of recording a continued improvement in the condition of the cowsheds, more especially in regard to drainage and ventilation. There is yet, however, a great deal to be done in the way of convincing cowkeepers of the paramount necessity of cleanliness, both of the cows and their sheds, and of the danger of the manure being allowed to accumulate in close proximity to the latter. The two main objectives of the Regu-

lations are the distribution of clean, and the abolition of tuberculous milk. From the Report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis it appears that there is much more connection between the two than many cowkeepers and farmers believe. 'We have found' says the Commissioners, 'that even in the case of cows with slight tuberculous lesions, tubercle bacilli in small numbers are discharged in the fæces, whilst as regards cows clinically tuberculous, our experiments show that the fæces contain large numbers of living and virulent tubercle bacilli. The presence of tuberculous cows in the cowshed is, therefore, distinctly dangerous, as some of the tubercle bacilli which escape from their bodies in the excrement are almost certain to find their way into the milk.' This very definite pronouncement strongly confirms my personal view as to the absolute necessity of frequent removal of the manure from the shed, and the danger of allowing it to remain in heaps in close proximity to the buildings."

In the Market Harborough Rural District the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"The quality of milk produced in this District is good, also the conditions of the dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops, which are regularly inspected. No milk is imported. No action has been taken or required with regard to other food in the District."

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District many farms and dairies have been inspected, and in general it may be stated that the milk is prepared in a clean and careful manner. There are 406 dairy-men in the District, 302 of whom are on the Register.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.—This Act came into force on the 1st of October, 1911. It extends over the whole of the Administrative County, with the exception of the Urban District of Market Harborough, in which District the Act is in operation under the supervision of that Council.

The Act was first adopted by the County Council for the whole County in February, 1908, but the Local Government Board would not consent to the adoption then, as it appeared to the Board that the District Councils ought first to be given the opportunity of adopting the Act, and should be allowed a reasonable time in which to decide whether they would do so or not.

Each of the District Councils, as a result of the Board's letter, was asked if they proposed to adopt the Act, or if they would prefer that the County Council adopted it for the whole County. Several District Councils replied that they would adopt the Act themselves. Eventually, however, only one District Council, namely, the Market Harborough Urban, adopted it, and the Local Government Board were again approached and asked if it were necessary for the County Council to go through the whole legal formality as to the adoption of the Act again; to which the Board replied that it would be necessary for the County Council to pass a fresh resolution, after the prescribed notice, limiting the proposal to the adoption of the Act within the Administrative County, excluding the Market Harborough Urban District. The Board drew attention to the necessity of the County Council taking steps to carry out the ultimate object of the measure, namely, the giving of advice and instruction to those who have charge of the infants, and intimated that they would not be prepared in ordinary circumstances to sanction the adoption unless it appeared to them that arrangements had been made for this purpose.

The County Council had previously appointed (in May, 1910) four lady Health Visitors (who are also School Nurses and Inspectors of Midwives), to visit homes where infants had been recently born, for the purpose of giving advice and instruction on their feeding and rearing.

This information was submitted to the Board, who replied as follows:—

[Copy.]

“Local Government Board,

Whitehall, S.W.,

November 12th, 1910.

Sir,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to your letter of the 5th ultimo, relative to the proposal of the Leicestershire County Council to adopt the Notification of Births Act, 1907, within the Administrative County, with the exception of the Market Harborough Urban District, where the Act is already in force.

I am directed to state that the Registrar-General has drawn the attention of the Board to the difficulty which has been experienced by Registrars, in a County in which the Act

is in force, in obtaining access to the birth notification cards, by reason of their being kept at the offices of the County Council. In the case referred to, this difficulty has been met by the County Council undertaking to supply the Superintendent Registrars every six weeks with a list of the births notified to the County Medical Officer of Health as occurring within their respective Districts.

Before consenting to the adoption of the Act by the Leicestershire County Council, the Board would wish the County Council to consider what arrangements could be made to ensure that the local Registrars should have convenient access to the list of births in accordance with Section 1 (4) of the Act.

I am to suggest that the County Council will communicate with the Registrar-General on the subject, and to request that the Board may be informed of the result.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed), NOEL T. KERSHAW,

Assistant Secretary.

The Clerk to the Leicestershire County Council."

As a result of this letter the County Council inquired of the Registrar-General what suggestions he had for removing the difficulties as to the local Registrars having facilities of access to the records of notification of births kept by the County Council, and the following is the reply received:—

[Copy.]

"General Register Office,

Somerset House, London, W.C.,

23rd November, 1910.

Sir,—I am directed by the Registrar-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, and to inform you that the difficulty with regard to Registrars of Births and Deaths having access to the Notices of Births has been overcome by the County Medical Officer of Health causing to be sent to *Superintendent Registrars* whose Districts are included in the County, Lists of the Notified Births which have occurred within the Parishes included in their respective Registration Districts. The Superintendent Registrars have then arranged for the Registrars to have access to these Lists.

If, therefore, your Council are prepared to cause such Lists to be furnished, and the Local Government Board consent to the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, in the County, the Registrar-General will furnish you with the names and addresses of the Superintendent Registrars, and with Lists of the Parishes comprised in each of their Districts; will instruct the Superintendent Registrars and Registrars in the matter, and also will arrange that any Births that do not appear in the Lists of Notifications shall be notified to you by the Registrars.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed), A. C. WATERS,

Chief Clerk.

The advantages of the arrangements suggested in the Registrar-General's letter appeared to be with the County Council, and they agreed to comply with them.

In May, 1910, the County Council formally passed the following resolution:—"That the Notification of Births Act, 1907, be adopted for the Administrative County of Leicester, excluding the Market Harborough Urban District." This resolution subsequently received the sanction of the Local Government Board, the commencement of the operation of the Act being fixed for October 1st, 1911.

The Act was brought to the notice of the public by posters throughout the County, and letters were sent out to all Medical men and Midwives practising in the County, in compliance with Section 2 (3), with which was enclosed a supply of cards for notification purposes, together with stamped and addressed envelopes.

I am pleased to record that, speaking generally, the Act has worked smoothly; it has been a considerable advantage in the supervision of the practice of Certified Midwives, and it has been most instrumental in bringing to the notice of the Local Supervising Authority, under the Midwives' Act, those women who are not certified, but who have taken cases of midwifery without a registered medical practitioner being in attendance.

During the first three months this Act was in force (that is up to the end of the year under review), the number of Notifications of Birth received in accordance with the provisions was 1,164; 49 of these children were stillborn. The living births are forwarded at short intervals to the Health Visitors.

Offensive Trades.—There are in the County 19 establishments carrying on offensive trades, which come under Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, against 17 last year, and 16 in 1909. Of these premises 73 inspections were made.

In the Urban Districts 13 offensive trades are established, the premises receiving 59 inspections; the respective figures for the Rural Districts were 6 and 14.

Section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, extends Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to any other trade business or manufacture which the Local Authority declare by Order confirmed by the Local Government Board and published in such manner as that Board direct.

Canal Boats.—Fifteen Canal Boats, the same number as last year, are registered in the County, these all being at Loughborough. Canal Boats are inspected in any District through which the canal passes. One hundred and sixty inspections were made altogether. The number in the various Districts being—Ashby Woulds 58, Hinckley 52, Loughborough 12, Quorn 2, (Urban total 124). Castle Donington Rural 18, Market Bosworth 14, Market Harborough 4, Rural total 36. There were no infectious diseases on board.

Slaughter Houses.—Three hundred and forty-seven of these premises are established in the County, as against 311 last year, and 294 in 1909. The number of inspections of premises totalled 1,709, against 1,325 and 1,296 in the two preceding years.

In the Urban Districts there are 101 premises licensed or registered, of which 1,188 inspections were made. The respective figures for last year were 95 and 840.

In the Rural Districts the number of premises is 246, against 216 last year, the total number of inspections being 521, against 485.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch there are 8 premises licensed or registered, and 32 inspections took place.

At Ashby Woulds there are 3 premises on the register, but only 2 are now in use. Twelve inspections were carried out.

At Coalville the following is taken from the Report of the Medical Officer of Health:—"The 17 registered and 3 licensed Slaughter Houses have received considerable supervision this year, rather more complaints being received, and rather more cases of neglect have been investigated, and more attention has consequently had to be given to these places."

At Hinckley there are 8 Slaughter Houses licensed or registered, to which 24 visits of inspection were made. The Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"Frequent visits have been made to the various Slaughter Houses in the District, and all defects discovered as far as possible have been remedied. A Report will shortly be presented in connection with a suggested Abbatoir for the town."

At Loughborough there are 24 premises on the register, and 637 inspections were made. The Report of the Sanitary Inspector, which is embodied in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, is as follows:—"There are the same number of Slaughter Houses in the Borough as last year, namely, 18 registered and 6 licensed ones. As pointed out in previous years the licensed ones are in excellent condition, and, in the main, of modern construction, but some of the registered ones are not at all that one could desire, and I shall, if possible, report to you this year as to the advisability of taking steps to prohibit them from being used for this purpose."

At Market Harborough the Council have appointed a Veterinary Inspector for Dairies, who also inspects the Slaughter Houses. There are 8 premises on the register which received a total of 192 visits of inspection.

At Melton Mowbray there are 7 licensed or registered premises which are periodically inspected.

At Quorn there are 2 premises licensed or registered, and 8 inspections were made. The Medical Officer of Health reports that

these are in good condition, and that the animals and the meat inspected have been of good quality.

At Shepshed 177 inspections were made of the 8 licensed or registered premises. The Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"The Slaughter Houses number 8, and there is 1 knacker's yard. These have been inspected by myself, and very frequently by the Sanitary Inspector. They were all found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition, 4 having been improved during the year. I find that there are certain persons who occasionally do some slaughtering of animals in places quite unfit for the purpose. We do not know when they kill, and there is no opportunity of inspecting the meat, which they sell. This is not at all fair to the ordinary butcher, whose premises and meat are regularly inspected. I recommend your Committee to again consider the question of adopting bye-laws regulating Slaughter Houses, and so preventing such irregular slaughtering. The Sanitary Inspector regularly visits Slaughter Houses on killing days, and inspects all the meat. He reports 'that the animals slaughtered were of good quality.' In 9 cases carcasses or portions of carcasses were condemned by him, and voluntarily surrendered to him for destruction. On August 18th, I inspected and condemned as unfit for human consumption, over 4 cwt. of meat at the Railway Station. It was consigned from Liverpool to the Territorial Camp at Garendon, and had been five days on the railway, owing to the strike. This meat was buried."

At Thurmaston there are 4 premises on the register and 48 inspections were made.

At Wigston 18 inspections were made of the 9 licensed or registered premises.

In the Ashby Rural District 42 inspections were made of the 19 Slaughter Houses. With regard to the condition of these premises the Medical Officer of Health says it is fair as far as their character will permit.

In the Barrow-on-Soar Rural District there are 35 premises and 74 inspections were made.

In the Belvoir Rural District there are 8 premises, but to these only 6 inspections were made.

The Billesdon Rural District has 12 Slaughter Houses, there being 24 inspections.

In the Blaby Rural District 112 inspections were made to the 21 premises.

In the Castle Donington Rural District there are 15 premises and 48 inspections are recorded. The Medical Officer of Health regrets that nothing more has been done in regard to the bye-laws for these premises, as improvement is greatly required, and with satisfactory bye-laws it can be done without any great hardship either to the owners or occupiers.

In the Hallaton Rural District the number of Slaughter Houses is 4, and 4 inspections are recorded.

In the Hinckley Rural District there are 15 premises, of which 48 inspections were made.

In the Loughborough Rural District the number of premises is given by the Sanitary Inspector as 5, and 13 inspections were made.

Lutterworth Rural District has 20 premises, to which 39 visits of inspection were made.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District 25 Slaughter Houses are established, and the same number of inspections are recorded.

In the Market Harborough Rural District 8 inspections were made; there are 17 premises in the District.

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District there are 50 Slaughter Houses; 78 inspections took place.

Common Lodging Houses.—The number of Common Lodging Houses registered in the County is 19 (1 more than last year), of which 176 inspections were made.

Sixteen of these premises are in the Urban Districts, to which 163 visits of inspection were made, together with periodical inspections at Melton Mowbray. The number of houses is an increase of 2 on last year, there being 1 more at Hinckley and Market Harborough.

In the Rural Districts there are 3 Common Lodging Houses (1 less than the number last year), and 13 inspections were made.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch there are 3 Lodging Houses, which have been regularly inspected. Some improvements will be required in the immediate future, and these are now under consideration.

At Coalville there are 3 Lodging Houses in the Whitwick Ward, which have been maintained in a satisfactory state; there has been no overcrowding, and no cases of infectious disease have been present. The following is taken from the Report of the Medical Officer of Health:—"Monthly day inspections and occasional midnight inspections have been made. Lime-washing of the whole of the premises has been carried out twice during the year according to statutory requirements. The Lodging Houses are amply large enough for the persons accommodated, who this year have amounted to a total of 12,632. There is thus a decrease in comparison with the total of 16,236 for the year 1910. The highest total for persons accommodated was reached in the year 1903, at the figure of 22,924 lodgers."

At Hinckley the Medical Officer of Health writes as follows:—"The Lodging House known as the 'Jolly Bacchus' has been visited, and found to be kept in a satisfactory manner. The same tenant has during the past year been granted a licence for the old 'Blue Bell Inn' to be used as a Lodging House, after certain structural alterations had been carried out to the satisfaction of the Surveyor. One person was convicted during the year for keeping an unregistered house."

At Loughborough there are 4 Lodging Houses registered, where accommodation is provided for 188 adult persons. The following is a copy of the Annual Report on this subject (embodied in that of the Medical Officer of Health):—"Considering that 3 of these houses were not originally built for this purpose they are generally satisfactory. I have had to complain in two instances as to the beds not being made and lime-washing not being carried out at proper times. In all cases the nuisances were abated."

At Market Harborough there are 2 registered Common Lodging Houses, to which 6 visits of inspection were made.

At Melton Mowbray the 2 Common Lodging Houses are periodically inspected.

In the Billesdon Rural District there are 2 registered houses, and 8 inspections were made.

In the Lutterworth Rural District the one Common Lodging House received 5 inspections.

Local Authorities who have Common Lodging Houses in their Districts may obtain additional powers of controlling these premises and their keepers by adopting the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Part V.

I am indebted to E. Holmes, Esq., the County Chief Constable, who has again furnished me with the following information for publication in this Report:—

“VAGRANTS AND TRAMPS.”—“Continuing the practice obtained”
“since 1895, I submit herewith a summary of the number of per-”
“sons accommodated during each of the last ten years at the”
“Common Lodging Houses, and at the Casual Wards, throughout”
“the County.”

“These figures, as previously explained, denote the number of”
“nightly visits, not the number of persons who make these visits.”
“There is absolutely no doubt that a very considerable number of”
“the small housebreakings and petty larcenies, with many other”
“of the offences included in each of my Annual Reports, have”
“been committed by persons included in these classes, and the”
“security and comfort of the inhabitants generally, but more”
“particularly of the women who reside in the thinly populated”
“parts of the County, would be enormously improved if some more”
“effective steps than at present obtain were devised for dealing”
“with these persons.”

“The figures given below indicate the great number of these”
“undesirables who never cease to pass to and fro in the County,”
“and with respect to the great bulk of whom the constant super-”
“vision of the Police is imperatively required.”

“COMMON LODGING HOUSES.”

“ 1902	...	...	...	...	119,854 ”
“ 1903	...	...	...	...	124,887 ”
“ 1904	...	...	...	...	116,151 ”
“ 1905	...	...	...	...	116,557 ”

" 1906	...	...	...	...	123,833 "
" 1907	...	...	...	...	113,094 "
" 1908	...	...	...	...	103,224 "
" 1909	...	...	...	...	110,549 "
" 1910	...	...	...	...	109,949 "
" 1911	...	...	...	...	106,098 "

"CASUAL WARDS."

" 1902	...	...	...	...	29,835 "
" 1903	...	...	...	...	37,218 "
" 1904	...	...	...	...	49,164 "
" 1905	...	...	...	...	54,672 "
" 1906	...	...	...	...	44,009 "
" 1907	...	...	...	...	44,024 "
" 1908	...	...	...	...	52,185 "
" 1909	...	...	...	...	44,513 "
" 1910	...	...	...	...	37,446 "
" 1911	...	...	...	...	34,806 "

"The average for the last ten years of the frequenters of "Common Lodging Houses is 113,594, whilst the number of "persons accommodated at the Casual Wards during that period "average 42,154."

"It will be seen that the numbers for 1911 show a decrease "on these averages of 6·59 on the visits to Common Lodging "Houses, and of 17·43 on the inmates of the Casual Wards. There "appears to have been a slight uniform decrease throughout the "County, the reasons for which I am unable to give; possibly the "long period of warm weather which encouraged sleeping out "may be the cause."

Midwives Act.—The number of registered Midwives practising in the County is 133, distributed in the various Districts as follows: —

URBAN.		RURAL.	
DISTRICT.	No. of Midwives.	DISTRICT.	No. of Midwives.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	13 in 11 parishes
Ashby Woulds ..	6	Barrow-on-Soar ..	10 ,, 8 ,,
Coalville	6	Belvoir	No Certified Midwife
Hinckley	2	Billesdon	5 ,, 4 ,,
Loughborough ..	10	Blaby	8 ,, 7 ,,
Market Harborough	2	Castle Donington.	4 ,, 3 ,,
Melton Mowbray ..	2	Hallaton	1 ,, 1 ,,
Quorn	1	Hinckley	6 ,, 5 ,,
Shepshed	2	Loughborough ..	1 ,, 1 ,,
Thurmaston	2	Lutterworth ..	2 ,, 2 ,,
Wigston	6	Market Bosworth..	25 ,, 16 ,,
		Market Harborough	5 ,, 4 ,,
		Melton Mowbray ..	13 ,, 9 ,,
Totals ..	40	Total ..	93 in 71 parishes.

The qualifications of the Midwives are:—Central Midwives' Board Certificate, 43 (by examination 41, Rule B2, 2); London Obstetrical Society Certificate, 4; bona fide practice, 86.

Five of the Midwives registered as practising in this County reside outside—4 in Derbyshire and 1 in Staffs. (in practice at Ashby Woulds).

Three Certified Midwives in residence within the Borough of Leicester occasionally practise in the County area.

The number registered shews an increase of 6 on last year.

Strict watch is kept over the practice of Certified Midwives. They are all inspected at least twice each year, and some are inspected three times or more. Any case of Puerperal Fever arising

in the County is enquired into from this office, especially to ascertain whether the case arose in the practice of a Certified Midwife.

The Local Supervising Authority have issued special requirements to be observed by Certified Midwives in certain cases, and the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board are strictly enforced. The Inspectors of Midwives make reports on a prescribed form as to the result of their visits of inspection to each individual Midwife, and any irregularities are dealt with from my office.

During the year under review the following records were received from the Certified Midwives in practice in the County:—

Medical Help Records	...	...	...	...	...	132
Still Birth Records	...	...	...	...	...	61
Records of the Death of Mother or Child	...	...	...	...	...	9
Records of Having Prepared (or Assisted) Dead Bodies for Burial	...	...	...	...	...	35

Book-keeping in connection with these Records is systematically carried out in the office, and the books kept by each Midwife are periodically compared with the office registers.

It was necessary during the year to report one Certified Midwife to the Central Midwives' Board for negligence. On the case being considered by the Board the Midwife was struck off the Roll. The Local Supervising Authority instituted proceedings under the Midwives' Act in the case of one uncertified woman for practising as a Midwife. The prosecution, however, was not successful, the Bench holding that there was not sufficient evidence to prove that the woman had practised "habitually."

Now that the Notification of Births Act is in full operation, we are afforded thereby a complete check on the practice of Certified Midwives, and the Act has up to now been of material assistance in bringing to light several women who are not certified, but who have attended women in child-birth without a doctor.

Housing of the Working Classes.—Under the Housing, Town Planning, Etc., Act, of 1909, a lot of work has been done during the year. Systematic inspections are carried out of all

houses which come under this Act, one parish being completed before another is commenced. The records of the work done under this Act are given below.

The Registrar-General, at the request of the County Council, is supplying detailed particulars which are being obtained from the new Census Returns of the number of houses containing five rooms or less, and the number of persons in these houses, in respect of every Parish in each of the Rural Districts. This will afford most useful information of the conditions prevailing both as respects housing and overcrowding.

A short epitome of the Housing, Etc., Act, 1909, is given in the Appendix of this Report.

Under the Housing, Act, 1909, the number of houses actually closed is given by the various Designated Officers as 113; the number made habitable totalled 552, and 40 houses were actually demolished during the year. In some instances, houses were made habitable without recourse to Closing Orders.

In the Urban Districts the number of houses closed was 52, 304 were made habitable, and 29 demolished; whilst in the Rural Districts 61 houses were closed, 248 made habitable, and 11 demolished.

Under the Public Health Act, 1875, the total number of houses cleansed in the County was 327; 18 were condemned, and 14 were closed.

In the Urban Districts 127 were cleansed and 4 were condemned, and 2 closed; the respective figures for the Rural Districts are 200, 14, and 12.

The Medical Officer of Health for the Ashby Urban District writes on the operation of the Act in his District as follows:—
“The Housing and Town Planning Act has been in active operation, and numerous inspections of houses occupied by the working classes have been made. This work, however, has been going on for 15 or 20 years, in an unostentatious way, and the structural alterations which have been carried out in the older cottage properties have greatly improved their appearance and healthiness. For some years now considerable enterprise has been shown in this District in erect-

ing houses to meet the needs of the working classes, and it has had a most salutary effect, but the building of houses of a class to meet the requirements of the Act, at a sufficiently low rental is not easy, and the Urban District itself is not in a position, at present, to undertake the provision of these tenements at so low a rental as to justify the outlay; and so the operation of the Act, though most beneficent, if unduly hastened cannot but be somewhat harsh on the very class it is intended to benefit. Numerous instances have come to my knowledge in which low wages and large families amongst the working classes have made it extremely difficult to house themselves properly, and inhabitants of this town have left and sought houses in the surrounding districts. This is an old town, and the conversion or abandonment of old cottage property must be a work of time, but the records of the recent past will show that a very large amount of work has been done in this direction, and in a reasonable time it may safely be predicted that there will not be a cottage in the District that will not come up to the most recent sanitary requirements."

At Ashby Woulds the Medical Officer of Health says:—"Under Section 17 of the Act of 1909, 19 inspections have been made during 1911, and a larger number have since been inspected. No house is unfit for human habitation. The general defects were found in dampness of walls, defective closets, and defective drains. Three cases of overcrowding have been found, and notices issued to remedy this. The houses are, as a rule, amply adequate for the needs of the workers. There are none placed back to back. The air space around is ample, but defects of closets, privy middens, and ash-places are the most common, though these are being gradually remedied."

At Coalville 174 inspections were made, and at the end of the year there were further notices in respect of which action had still to be taken, and a considerable amount of work awaiting the instructions of the Council.

At Hinckley the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"The work in connection with this has been carried out by the Surveyor and myself, and as shown by the figures given below, much valuable and important work has been got through. Altogether, 220 houses have been thoroughly inspected during the past year, and a detailed account of the conditions found have been conveyed into books specially kept for this purpose, and which will

be of great importance to refer to in the future. The question of overcrowding, ventilation, and proper sanitary accommodation has been thoroughly enquired into. I must refer to a full Report given in the Surveyor's Annual Report for 1911. In 140 houses, repairs found necessary have been carried out. In 55 other houses repairs are in hand. No repairs were required to 4 houses. Two houses were closed by order of the Council, and 19 houses were or are being demolished by the owners."

At Loughborough 74 houses were inspected and 39 Closing Orders made. This is a large percentage, but the worst properties have been dealt with first. Two of the houses had been demolished at the end of the year.

At Market Harborough the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The house accommodation for the working classes is on the whole good. All new houses are supervised by the Urban Council, and are erected under model bye-laws. There is a good general sufficiency of open space about the houses except in the case of a few of the older yards in Market Harborough. The houses in Shropshire Place have been condemned as unfit for habitation, and have been closed by order of the Urban Council. The plans of all new houses are submitted to the Council and are subject to their sanction. Model bye-laws are enforced."

At Melton Mowbray the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The following particulars as to the administration under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, are furnished by the Designated Officer:—

Number of Dwelling Houses inspected	...	...	...	243
Total Number of Inspections	...	...	...	287
Number of the above-named Inspections in which the Designated Officer was accompanied by the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	25
Number of Dwelling Houses in which Defects were found				78
Number of Dwelling Houses in which Defects were Rectified (<i>i.e.</i> , made fit for human habitation) with- out recourse to Closing Orders	...	...	...	38
Number of Representations to Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...		8

Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	8
Number of Dwelling Houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	...	...	...	8

As the Designated Officer has only been employed as a part-time official at a very small salary, and as he is already far advanced in years, it would be unreasonable to expect from him such results as would ordinarily be attained by a younger man devoting the whole of his time to his official duties."

At Quorn the Medical Officer of Health writes as follows:—"A considerable amount of work has been done under this Act. The old and central portion of the village has been inspected; 327 houses have been inspected with the following results:—Seventy-six rooms and 4 out-houses have been lime-washed; 9 rooms cleaned; the windows of 17 rooms have been made to open; 2 new doors provided, 1 new floor, and 4 rooms re-plastered; the roofs of 10 houses repaired and made rainproof; 4 sink outfalls repaired and 2 new traps provided; 2 rain-water cisterns cleaned out; 2 yards re-paved and 4 pavements repaired."

At Shepshed the particulars of the work done is reported on by the Medical Officer of Health as follows:—"There was some delay in starting the inspections, partly because the Sanitary Inspector (the Designated Officer) did not commence his duties till April. Your Council decided that in cases where sanitary defects were found, an informal notice should be sent to the owner, notifying the necessary repairs and alterations, and asking him to have the same done; failing this, the Council to issue the statutory notices. The Sanitary Committee decided to deal with the older properties first; and the properties in Mary's Place and Moorfield Place, and a few others in other parts of the town, were inspected, the total number of houses being 49. Thirty-eight notices were issued under the Act, and these included 11 Closing Orders. In all but 2 cases the work has been or is being carried out. In the case of the 2 exceptions the houses will be closed. I re-inspected these properties, and found that the work done was most satisfactory. There are some instances in which all has not been done, and I strongly urge your Committee to insist on its early completion. There is no doubt that the improved sanitary conditions resulting from these inspections will greatly benefit the health of the inhabitants."

At Thurmaston the Medical Officer of Health writes as follows:—"In the course of house-to-house inspections I condemned 9 houses as unfit for human habitation. Two of these were closed and 7 were rendered habitable. As you have now appointed a Designated Officer for the administration of the Housing Regulations, I propose to myself complete a house-to-house inspection of the District during the coming summer. The Designated Officer will accompany me and keep all requisite records."

At Wigston the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The following particulars of inspections are furnished by the Designated Officer:—

Number of Dwelling Houses Inspected	...	...	...	89
Total Number of Inspections	...	...	...	176
Number of the above-named Inspections in which the Designated Officer was accompanied by the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	16
Number of Dwelling Houses in which Defects were found				39
Number of Dwelling Houses in which Defects were Rectified (<i>i.e.</i> , made fit for human habitation) without recourse to Closing Orders	...	...	...	27

The effective administration of Section 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act will involve such a considerable extension of my official duties that I shall find it more difficult than ever to dispense with systematic clerical assistance. If records are to be diligently kept and correspondence properly attended to, there is already in these Combined Districts ample and adequate work for a Medical Officer's clerk working full time."

In the Ashby Rural District the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"Housing accommodation taken as a whole is I think sufficient, many of the houses are comparatively new, and having been built under the restrictions of your bye-laws, are healthy. Open spaces around dwellings are as a rule ample, and the general surroundings, such as yards, outbuildings, and gardens are satisfactory. In some of the older and larger villages, there exist, however, old properties which are deficient in the above respects. They are, however, being gradually dealt with, and considerable improvements are slowly being made. I refer more particularly to improved ventilation and pavements, the repair of dilapidations, and often the removal of outbuildings, closets, etc.,

which may be too close to the houses. Nineteen new houses, and numerous miscellaneous buildings, have been erected during the year. Five cases of overcrowding have been dealt with during the year. Work done under the Housing and Town Planning Act:—

Number of Houses Inspected under and for the Purposes of Section 17 of this Act	...	...	...	...	18
Number of Houses unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	18
Number of Representations to Local Authority with a view to making Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	18
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	18
Number of Houses dealt with under the Act without making Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	0
Number of Houses which after making Closing Orders were put in a fit state for human habitation	...	...	...	...	1

The general character of the defects found to exist were want of proper privy and ash-pit accommodation; absence of damp course from walls of house; windows not capable of being opened; roof leaking; no drainage."

In the Barrow-on-Soar Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The following particulars are submitted by the Designated Officers:—

Number of Dwelling Houses Inspected	...	...	...	307
Total number of Inspections	...	...	...	618
Number of the above-named Inspections in which the Designated Officer was accompanied by the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	40
Number of Dwelling Houses in which Defects were found	...	...	...	291
Number of Dwelling Houses in which Defects were rectified (<i>i.e.</i> , made fit for human habitation) with- out recourse to Closing Orders	...	...	...	*153
Number of representations to Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	Nil.
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	Nil.
Number of Dwelling Houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	...	...	...	Nil.
Number of Dwelling Houses closed	...	...	...	2
Number of Dwelling Houses demolished	...	...	...	2

* Most of the other defects referred to have been rectified during the course of the current year.

The improvements effected in working class dwellings have in most instances been of a comprehensive nature, and it is satisfactory to record that all this work is being done without recourse to Closing Orders."

The Medical Officer of Health for the Belvoir Rural District reports as follows:—"In March, I reported to your Council that, under the Housing Act, all the small houses in your District would require inspection. At the lowest estimate, 600 cottages require inspection. There are practically no vacant cottages in your District, for as soon as any cottage is vacated, it is taken at once. So it would, in my opinion, necessitate a grievous hardship on some of the poor in this District to condemn cottages without first providing better cottages for them to go to. Therefore I decided to investigate the amount of overcrowding first, so that you might know the extent of overcrowding in the different villages in your District, and then provide the number of new cottages required in each village before you take legal steps to deal with the overcrowded cottages. After inspection, I sent your Council a list of overcrowded cottages with full details, as to the number of inmates at normal times, their ages, sex, the number of bedrooms, and their cubic space. All the rooms were measured, and the cubic air space calculated from the measurements, making no deductions for furniture, cupboards, etc. I found that the cubic air space provided in the bedrooms of these cottages was in most cases much below the minimum of cubic air space allowed by the Local Government Board. In the majority of these cottages, the bedrooms, besides having insufficient air space, have only one window, which is too small for proper ventilation, and many have no fireplaces. Most of the windows were only two feet by three feet, and some one-and-a-half feet by one-and-a-half feet. At the time of my visit, some of the rooms were poisonous with foul air, and unfit to live in. Many of the rooms are damp, and get no sunlight. Most of the cottages inspected had only two bedrooms. Some had three, but the third, as a rule, is little better than a box-room, and unfit to use as a bedroom. I am of opinion that where there is a family it is essential in the interests of health and morals that they should have at least three good bedrooms. I estimated from the above report that about 30 new cottages suitable for families, *i.e.*, with three bedrooms, are required in your District. There are a great number of cottages with only one or two bedrooms,

which I have not reported, as at present the number living in each cottage is small."

In the Billesdon Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says :—

Number of Dwelling Houses Inspected	...	...	...	200
Total number of Inspections	...	...	...	250
Number of the above-named Inspections in which the Designated Officer was accompanied by the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	3
Number of Dwelling Houses in which Defects were found				20
Number of Dwelling Houses in which Defects were rectified (<i>i.e.</i> , made fit for human habitation) without recourse to Closing Orders	...	...	...	20
Number of Representations to Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...		2
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	2
Number of Dwelling Houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	...	...	...	2
Number of Dwelling Houses closed	...	...	...	Nil.
Number of Dwelling Houses demolished	...	...	...	Nil.

Inspections have been completed in the parishes of Thurnby, Bushby, Humberstone, Evington, Keyham, and Marefield, and are now proceeding in Great Glenn."

The following particulars are given of the work done in the Blaby Rural District by the Medical Officer of Health as follows :—

Number of Dwelling Houses Inspected	...	...	...	271
Total Number of Inspections	...	...	...	425
Number of the above-named Inspections in which the Designated Officer was accompanied by the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	53
Number of Dwelling Houses in which Defects were found				90
Number of Dwelling Houses in which Defects were rectified (<i>i.e.</i> , made fit for human habitation) without recourse to Closing Orders	...	...	...	74
Number of Representations to Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...		1
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	1

Number of Dwelling Houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Dwelling Houses closed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of Dwelling Houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	7*

* Including two houses condemned and closed during the year 1910.

Inspections have been completed in the parishes of Kirby Muxloe and Braunstone, and are proceeding in the parish of Blaby. The inspections under this, as indeed under every other, heading have been carried out by Mr. Betts with that thoroughness and efficiency which characterises every branch of his work. Improvements have been carried out in many of the 74 instances referred to on a most comprehensive scale, and it is significant that in only one instance was it necessary to have recourse to a Closing Order. It is by courteously and tactfully meeting owners that most of this work has been completed, and it is to me a source of real regret that you are now losing the services of Mr. Betts."

In the Castle Donington Rural District the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Four cottages in Castle Donington were represented by me to the Council for inspection under the Act. They were all unfit for habitation without very considerable repairs, and as the owners did not carry these out, Closing Orders were duly made."

The Medical Officer of Health for the Hallaton Rural District has asked his Council to approve of certain recommendations which he has drawn up, with a view to simplifying the administration of the Housing Regulations. If this is done, there should be no difficulty in giving effect to the requirements of the Local Government Board. The following is a summary of the work done during the year:—

Number of Dwelling Houses Inspected	...	...	...	93
Total Number of Inspections	...	...	...	126
Number of the above-named Inspections in which the Designated Officer was accompanied by the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	9
Number of Dwelling Houses in which Defects were found	...	...	...	21
Number of Dwelling Houses in which Defects were rectified (<i>i.e.</i> , made fit for human habitation) without recourse to Closing Orders	...	...	...	46

Number of Representations to Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	32
Number of Representations to Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	1
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	1
Number of Dwelling Houses closed	...	...	1

In the Hinckley Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—

Number of Dwelling Houses Inspected	...	...	133
Total Number of Inspections	...	...	247
Number of the above-named Inspections in which the Designated Officer was accompanied by the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	45
Number of Dwelling Houses in which Defects were found			102
Number of Dwelling Houses in which Defects were rectified (<i>i.e.</i> , made fit for human habitation) without recourse to Closing Orders	...	...	32
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	19
Number of Dwelling Houses closed	...	...	19
Number of Dwelling Houses demolished	...	...	2

The Medical Officer of Health for the Loughborough Rural District reports as follows:—"Forty-five houses and premises in Long Whatton and 3 in Hathern have been inspected under this Act. Closing Orders were ordered by the Council for 2 houses in Long Whatton, and 25 notices were served to put in habitable repair other premises. These notices have been carried out in 16 cases."

In the Lutterworth Rural District the following is a summary of the work done, together with the comments of the Medical Officer of Health thereon:—

Number of Dwelling Houses Inspected	...	...	241
Total Number of Inspections	...	...	241
Number of the above-named Inspections in which the Designated Officer was accompanied by the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	12
Number of Dwelling Houses in which Defects were found			191
Number of Dwelling Houses in which Defects were rectified (<i>i.e.</i> , made fit for human habitation) without recourse to Closing Orders	...	...	6
Number of Dwelling Houses demolished	...	...	6

Much more work would have been done were it not for an almost fatal accident sustained by Mr. A. J. Ross, from which he has now recovered. As complete records are being kept and inspections are now being proceeded with, I sincerely trust that considerable progress will be made during the course of the current year."

The Medical Officer of Health for the Market Bosworth Rural District reports as follows:—"A considerable amount of work has been done under the Regulations since the inspection was commenced last April by the Sanitary Inspector, who had previously been appointed the Designated Officer. Up to the end of the year 558 Dwelling Houses had been inspected, and in these defects were found in 355 instances. Of these 193 have been rectified, and in 42 instances repairs and alterations are at the present time in hand. In 5 instances Closing Orders were made, 10 dwelling houses have been closed and three demolished. At the beginning of the inspection it was decided to commence with Markfield, and during the year a complete investigation of the condition of the dwelling houses in this village and Stanton-under-Bardon has been carried out, and a commencement has been made at Barlestone. It was decided to begin at Markfield (one of the largest and most populous villages in the District) as in the opinion of the Designated Officer and myself the conditions existing in this village both in regard to the character and size of the houses and the number of residents were such as to indicate the desirability of an early investigation. The Census figures are not to hand at the time of writing, but the approximate number of the population is about 1,750, and of the inhabited houses 405. These figures give the average number of persons per house as 4·3, a figure below that of the district generally, and indeed smaller than that of the County as a whole. This lack of congestion is, however, more apparent than real, and this fact will be realised when I say that a very large number of houses possess only two rooms. The overcrowding at Markfield, in my opinion, has been due to three factors:—(1) The large proportion of old practically two-roomed cottages, built previous to the time of building bye-laws. (2) Owing to the fact that rents are low, miners, who form a large proportion of the population, prefer to reside there and walk or cycle to work rather than pay higher rents in the immediate vicinity of the collieries. (3) The singular absence in this village, when compared with other large villages, of any building enterprise. The question as to whether there is

any real demand for houses, and I would add for houses of a better type that naturally would entail a higher rental, is one that is receiving the attention of your Council, and is the subject of an Inquiry, which, I believe, you propose shortly to hold. During the inspection 356 premises were examined and 248 nuisances or defects have been abated and remedied, of which detailed particulars are given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report. The various cases of overcrowding discovered have all, with one exception, been abated. In Stanton-under-Bardon the house-to-house inspection has been made, and altogether 119 dwelling houses were inspected. Of these a large number were defective, both structurally and hygienically, but at the time of writing the majority of the defects have been remedied. I would here wish, on behalf of the Designated Officer and myself, to record our appreciation of the support and assistance we have received from the members of the Housing Committee, who, on several occasions, met and consulted with us during these inspections. Whilst firmly adhering to the spirit of the Regulations, in no case was a harsh interpretation placed on them, but rather was every facility and assistance given to the owners, in many instances poor people, to bring their property into conformation with our standard."

In the Market Harborough Rural District 325 houses were inspected, and in 69 instances repairs, etc., were necessary; 1 house was closed. The Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"The house accommodation of the working classes is generally good in the District. Not many cottages are being erected in the agricultural villages, but in Kibworth Beauchamp and Fleckney building work has been brisk during the year. The District Council has bye-laws applicable to Kibworth, Fleckney, and Smeeton with regard to new buildings, and all owners are required to submit plans of houses and drainage to the Board before the houses are built. The Sanitary Inspector has also to inspect before the houses are passed, and no new houses are allowed to be inhabited until the owners have satisfied the Council that their bye-laws have been complied with, and that a good and sufficient supply of water is available. As a rule the inhabitants themselves desire good water, sanitary cottages, open surroundings, gardens, etc., and are only too glad to comply with these Regulations. Your Sanitary Inspector is making a systematic house-to-house inspection of every cottage in the District under the Towns Planning Act; this is, of course, a work of time. He began with Fleckney village, as being

the largest centre of population, and has completed the survey of that village. Notices have been served on all property owners where closet accommodation, etc., has not been found satisfactory, and the work is being done as his Report will testify."

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District 1 house was closed. On the question of Housing, the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The number of new houses erected in 1911 was 17. The houses for people of the labouring class are not too numerous, and this fact, combined with the absence of work in the District, has led to a deficiency in the growth of population. The cottages are large enough for a man, wife, and young children, but, in many cottages, the bedrooms are not sufficiently large or numerous to accommodate big boys and girls. In consequence of this many boys and girls are put into service as soon as they leave school or become old enough to work."

Loans to Local Authorities.—In the Appendix of this Report is given a list of the Loans which the Local Government Board have sanctioned during the years 1896-1910 to Local Authorities in the County.

Overcrowding.—There is an increase again this year in the number of nuisances of overcrowding abated. Valuable information will be at the disposal of all Local Authorities in the County of the conditions of overcrowding in each Parish in their particular District when the Return which the County Council have applied for is received from the Registrar-General.

In the County 1,620 inspections as to overcrowding were made, and 120 nuisances were abated. 327 inspections were made and 47 nuisances abated in the Urban Districts, the respective figures for the Rural Districts being 1,293 and 1,273.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, and River Pollution.—The river Soar, below the Wanlip storm-water outfall, has again occupied the serious consideration of the County Council. In August the condition of the river at this point was again rendered so foul that the County Council had no alternative but to intimate to the Borough Authorities that unless steps were forthwith taken to abate this most serious pollution they would take proceedings under the Rivers Pollution Acts. As the result of this action by

the County Council the Leicester Corporation are now (1912) considering a scheme which has been prepared to effectively deal with the matter.

During the year one Local Government Board Inquiry was held. This was on December 7th, into an application by the Blaby Rural District Council for sanction to a loan of £3,520 for the sewerage and disposal of the sewage of Whetstone. This scheme provides for the re-sewerage of the whole of the village, and the works will join those of Blaby. Part of the sewage will gravitate to the Blaby sewer, which passes through part of Whetstone, and part will have to be lifted. The Blaby Farm will be re-arranged so as to accommodate the Whetstone sewage.

The pollution of the stream by the sewage from Broughton Astley is still under consideration by the County Sanitary Committee.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch the Medical Officer of Health reports that the sewerage and drainage systems have worked perfectly.

At Ashby Woulds the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"There is no pollution of watercourses of any consequence in this District. Albert Village and Occupation Road are sewered to the outfall works on Occupation Road, which consist of two tanks and two percolating filters (with revolving arm for distribution of the sewage), and one contact bed for storm overflows. At Swain's Park there are a few cottages and the Railway Tavern, which have hitherto discharged their sewage to a small precipitating tank in an adjoining field. There is now, however, in course of construction a precipitating tank and two small filter beds—with filtered effluent to brook—to deal with this sewage. Donisthorpe Lane is sewered to outfall works in an adjoining field, consisting of one precipitating tank and one percolating filter with revolving arm distributor. A new sprinkler has recently been fitted to this, and it is working well. The effluent passes into the Hooborough Brook. Stone Row, Moira, and the Moira School are now connected by main sewer with the Donisthorpe outfall works, as I advised in my last Annual Report. The outfall works have to be enlarged to take this extra sewage, and this work will soon be completed. A few houses below Stone Row are below the level of this sewer and still discharge their sewage into a small precipitating tank. New Row, Newfields, is sewered to a closed tank in the old clay pits,

and Old Row sewage is collected in a closed tank below the gardens, the overflow being irrigated in a long open ditch. The sewage of Rawdon Terrace is discharged into a small stream, which loses itself in marshy land. Throughout the District the sewage is slop water only. Owing to the varying levels of the District and the constant interception of railway and canal between detached groups of houses, it is not possible to have one general scheme of sewerage, but Newfields and Rawdon Terrace might be connected with the Donisthorpe Lane outfall."

At Coalville the re-drainage of the older property continues. The analyses of the effluents from the sewage farms have been satisfactory. A number of ash-pit privies have been converted to water closets.

At Hinckley a considerable improvement has taken place at the Sewage Farm.

At Loughborough the sewerage of the Borough is excellent and sufficient, and the condition of the sewers and house drains is very good.

At Market Harborough the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The sewage system is in good working order and is self-cleansing. The town's sewage gravitates through a 24in. outfall sewer of glazed stoneware pipes to the sewage disposal works, which are situated about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the town. The drainage is on the separate system, storm water being excluded from the sewers as far as possible. The dry weather flow of sewage is 300,000 gallons per day, equal to $32\frac{1}{4}$ gallons per head of population. New works were erected during 1910 at a cost of £4,540, which are capable of dealing with the sewage from a population of 12,000. They include detritus and sedimentation tanks, sludge pumping machinery and sludge lagoons, together with 24 acres of land laid out on the broad irrigation system. The total area of the farm is now 110 acres, of which 65 acres are irrigated. The sewage is of typical character. Recent analyses show that the effluent is very satisfactory. The excrement disposal is effected entirely by the water carriage system of sewers."

At Quorn the system is working satisfactorily.

At Shepshed the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The street manholes are regularly cleaned out. Twenty-one new connections

were made during the year with the sewers, namely, four in Leicester Road, three in Forest street, two in Belton Street, and one each in Brook Street, Cheapside, Queen Street, Loughborough Road, Church Street, King's Road, and Church Side. The main sewers were found clear in every case. Eight of the twelve acres of which the sewage farm consists, are used for sewage disposal by means of broad irrigation. Osiers are grown on the eight acres, and other crops on the remaining four. The newer portion of the farm is well under-drained, and your Committee has commenced the under-draining of the older portion. The detritus chamber and the four settling tanks have been emptied when required. The latter have been improved by partitions and boards at the outlets. These tanks relieve the farm very considerably by removing much of the solid matter. The working of the farm has been greatly assisted by neighbouring farmers allowing the sewage to flow on to their land at various times, thus allowing of more 'rest' to the beds. The results have been generally more satisfactory."

At Wigston the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The sewage of the District is now pumped to the new sewage farm in the Parish of Countesthorpe, where after treatment in settling tanks it passes through percolating filters on to some 52 acres of land. The two old and inadequate sewage farms are now dispensed with, and will shortly be sold by public auction. The new sewage works at Wigston Fields have been completed, and properties are now being connected with the main sewer."

In the Ashby Rural District the Medical Officer of Health reports:—"There are numerous brooks and streams in the District, but no rivers of any magnitude. Such villages as exist on their banks occasionally discharge sewage into the watercourse. This is notably the case at Measham, Blackfordby, part of Donisthorpe, Thringstone, Heather in part, Ravenstone, Appleby Magna, and Packington. The schemes of drainage which are contemplated, and in hand for Measham, part of Donisthorpe, and Ravenstone, will remedy these defects when completed. The scheme for the drainage of Swannington village has been completed during the year, and all houses for which the sewers are available have been connected. As mentioned, schemes for dealing with Measham, Ravenstone, and part of Donisthorpe are in hand. The Parish of Oakthorpe has an efficient system of sewers, the sewage at the outfall being dealt with by broad irrigation. The village of Bardon is likewise sewered, the method of disposal being settling tanks and broad irrigation."

In the Barrow-on-Soar Rural District 60 yards of 15in. sewer and 120 yards of 15in. channel were laid during the year.

In the Blaby Rural District the Medical Officer of Health directs attention to the necessity for sewerage the Wigston Road, Oadby, where a good class of property has recently been built without any public provision for its efficient drainage.

In the Castle Donington Rural District the house drainage is good throughout the District. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"Four new water closets were provided during the year, and seven old insanitary privy middens were replaced by water closets. This is a slight improvement, but there is still, in Kegworth and Castle Donington, room for much further improvement in this respect."

In the Hinckley Rural District the treatment of the Stoney Stanton sewage is at present under consideration.

In the Loughborough Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—"At Burton-on-the-Wolds the sewage is passed over an osier plot, which has yielded a satisfactory effluent. Throughout the remainder of the District, liquid house refuse finds its way in the ordinary manner through the house drain to the village sewer, and thence by lines of natural drainage (which in most cases are long dykes) to the nearest river or brook; these dykes are periodically cleansed by order of Council. At Hathern the sewage outfall is a dyke by the side of a road leading towards the river. The system in vogue for this purpose is the old-fashioned midden and privy arrangement, the defects of which have been pointed out in previous Reports."

In the Lutterworth Rural District the Medical Officer of Health writes as follows:—"In many instances sewage has to flow along a great length of ditch, before reaching the stream, and that considerable purification takes place in this manner. In approximately seven instances there is definite pollution of the stream. In only one, however, is it very pronounced, viz., at Broughton Astley."

In the Market Harborough Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The villages of Kibworth Beauchamp and Kibworth Harcourt have a joint sewerage scheme which comprises 12

acres of grass land for irrigation, with Cosham's patent tanks. Fleckney village has also a sewerage scheme where Cosham's patent tanks and Adams' Automatic Sprinkler are used. The scheme is one of precipitation and infiltration. In the other villages in the District cesspools and settling tanks are generally used, the excrement being put on the land and gardens. Many old-fashioned privies are in use. We are trying by degrees to get rid of these and put in their place water or pail closets, and also to add to the number of these conveniences at the cottages. I consider that every cottage should have its private closet."

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The entire District is now drained. The drains for the most part consist of sanitary pipes. In a few villages a portion of the old stone or brick drains remains, but as occasion and opportunity arise these are being replaced by the more efficient glazed earthenware pipes. It is my usual instruction that the socket joints of these drains should be filled in with puddled clay, as that material appears to be more efficient against leakage than cement. Most drains have an efficient gully or stench-trap, but in some villages a few open grates and traps of a more ancient character still exist. Some of the larger villages have a sewage bed or filtering apparatus wherein the sewage undergoes fermentation and purification before the effluent reaches the watercourse. In other cases the sewage merely runs into a dyke on the outskirts of the village, whence the deposit is removed at occasional intervals."

The Reports for the Barrow-on-Soar, Billesdon, Blaby, Hinckley, Lutterworth, and Market Bosworth Rural Districts contain a synopsis of the sanitary conditions prevailing in each individual Parish (except in some instances the very sparsely populated ones), and these particulars are a most valuable record and work of reference.

Scavenging, and the Removal of Night Soil.—The following particulars are taken from the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health:—

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch the system of excrement disposal works very satisfactorily.

At Ashby Woulds the District is entirely scavenged by contractors. The night soil is disposed of on the land and the ashes in a tip. The cost of scavenging the District is £162 10s.

At Coalville the scavenging is satisfactory; the innocuous dry ash is carted to suitable tips, the other refuse being disposed of on agricultural land.

At Hinckley the Surveyor reports as follows:—"The whole of the galvanised dust-bins and also the wooden dust-boxes, are removed weekly from every house in the District. The ash-pits are emptied periodically on notice being received from the occupiers. All ash-pits now are emptied during the night, thus obviating a nuisance which occurred when the refuse was tipped into the street awaiting the arrival of the dust carts, and thus causing much inconvenience to the public. It is to be hoped that before long all these ash-pits will be abolished, and substituted by galvanised bins, which should be provided to every house. The weekly removal of house refuse entails a great amount of work now, and necessitates the services of four men and two horses and carts for the whole week, and even then it becomes necessary very often to add another horse and cart and man at the latter end of the week. The whole of the refuse is at present tipped at the farm, and allowed to burn, but this state of affairs must necessarily soon be altered, as the allotted space for the same is rapidly being filled up, and the Council will very shortly be required to consider the question of the provision of another tip or the erection of a destructor, which is the only efficient means of dealing with house refuse. During the year, 2,225 loads of dust-bin refuse, and 710 loads of ash-pit refuse were conveyed to and tipped at the farm."

At Loughborough the cost of scavenging last year worked out at about 3s. 11d. per inhabited house (including trade refuse). The night soil was disposed of to the various farmers in the district.

At Market Harborough the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The house refuse is scavenged by the Council's carts; the ash-tubs are emptied once or twice a week. The refuse is removed for destruction or disposal to a site possessed by the Council."

The Medical Officer of Health for Quorn says:—"I am well satisfied with the way in which the scavenging has been carried out. I should be pleased to see more pan closets converted into water closets."

At Shepshed the Medical Officer of Health reports:—"This is done by contract in a fairly satisfactory manner, though there

were times during the summer months when the work was in arrears. The pan closets and dust-bins are emptied weekly. The number of galvanised iron dust-bins is increasing. Household rubbish and trade refuse are removed by your Council's men monthly."

In the Ashby Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—Public scavenging is carried out at Measham and Heather, whilst at Bardon Hill the work is done by the owner of the village. Public scavenging for the larger villages, such as Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe, Thringstone, Swannington, Ravenstone, and Blackfordby would be a great advantage, and is accordingly recommended."

In the Belvoir Rural District there are no public scavengers.

In the Billesdon Rural District the appointment of a scavenger is recommended for the villages of Houghton-on-the-Hill, Hungarton, Tugby, Bushby, and Thurnby.

In the Hallaton Rural District the Medical Officer of Health asks his Council to approve of a recommendation that a scavenger be appointed for all Parishes with over 40 inhabited houses.

On the question of the appointment of a scavenger for Parishes with over 40 inhabited houses in the Hinckley Rural District, the Medical Officer of Health writes in his Annual Report as follows:—"At a subsequent meeting your resolution as to scavenging of villages with over 40 inhabited houses was, I regret to say, rescinded. I have repeatedly directed attention to the necessity for systematic and efficient scavenging of night soil and refuse, not only on several health grounds, but as a condition precedent to the effective administration of the Housing Regulations, and I now find myself confronted with the impracticability of giving effect to the explicit requirements of the Local Government Board unless or until this is done. From a sanitary point of view the rescission of your resolution cannot be regarded as otherwise than a retrogressive step, and it is moreover the only instance within my knowledge in which a resolution as to scavenging has ever been rescinded in a Rural District. The necessities of the case are so widely conceded by sanitarians, and more especially by those who have to administer the Housing Regulations, that at the risk of appearing importunate venture to ask for your re-consideration of my recommendation at

an early meeting. The time has passed for the continued accumulation of night soil and refuse in proximity to human habitations, and in the vicinity of wells from which people obtain their supply of drinking water, and I hope that the perpetuation of such conditions will no longer be permitted in the villages to which I have referred."

In the Loughborough Rural District there are no public scavengers.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—"A system of public scavenging is now in force in all the larger and more populous villages, with the exception of Desford and Barlestone, where it is quite as badly needed if the pollution of the subsoil and consequent water contamination is to be avoided. The principle objection to public scavenging in these villages is that of the expense thereby entailed. In regard to this I can only repeat what I have stated on other occasions that whilst in a Rural area like this wasteful schemes and reckless expenditure of public funds cannot be too strongly condemned, yet I unhesitatingly say that where sanitary administration is made subservient to economy, such economy is false and mistaken."

And in the Melton Mowbray Rural District the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"Very little scavenging is undertaken by the Parish or District Councils. Most people have to empty their own privies and cesspools, and dispose of their household refuse as best they can. This is a very serious defect in the sanitary arrangements. A very large number of the householders have neither the means of disposing of sewage, privy substance, nor household refuse, nor land upon which it could be utilised. Neither is the scavenging properly carried out in Asfordby, which is the chief village where a paid scavenger is employed. There are complaints from the inhabitants that he refuses to remove ashes and other household refuse. This is not as it should be. The scavenger must remove not only the privy substance but ashes and all other household refuse. In many cases where household refuse is not removed a considerable accumulation occurs, and may, in the course of time, be a cause of serious illness. It is believed that the prevalence of infectious diseases in Asfordby Valley in the past has been due as much to the accumulation of household refuse on the small plots of ground around the houses as it has been to the low-lying ground of this area."

Water Supply.—Under this heading one Local Government Board Inquiry has been held. This was on August 23rd, into an application made by the Hinckley Rural District Council for sanction to a loan of £11,500, for a water supply for Barwell and Earl Shilton.

As regards the rest of the County there is very little alteration in the arrangements generally.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch the supply has been increased through tapping fresh springs near Milton, the latest analysis of this water being very satisfactory.

The Medical Officer of Health for the District of Ashby Woulds reports very fully upon the Water Supply in that District. The Report is as follows:—"Two hundred and forty-five houses are supplied from the Ashby and Swadlincote Water Company. This supply is derived from the Milton Waterworks on the watershed of the Trent and is stored at Woodville in the reservoir there. This supply is good and plentiful, not plumbo-solvent. The natural hardness of the water is lessened by treatment at the waterworks. The reservoir at Woodville is very close to the Burton main road, and the heavy traffic over this road raises much dust in dry weather. This it has been proved readily passes into the reservoir, and during the past dry summer the reservoir was distinctly polluted by dust, but not to a dangerous extent. This reservoir, therefore, should be covered in, as serious pollution might arise from such dust under certain circumstances. No houses with no supply within 100 yards. One hundred and fifty-six houses are supplied from surface wells. Of these the majority are liable to pollution, and in most cases the supply is defective either in times of drought or intermittently throughout the year. The quality of the well water is in several cases either bad or poor in consequence of the underlying coal measures and ochreous clay. One hundred and seventy-eight houses are supplied by the Moira Colliery Company from their reservoir at Stone Row. This water is brought from a spring at Willesley and is piped to various standpipes in convenient nearness to blocks of the Company's houses. The water is also carted to other blocks of houses which are too far away to have standpipes. The supply is pure, constant, and plentiful at the standpipes. The carted water is necessarily limited to some extent. I have investigated especially during the past year the water supply of the Day Bell and adjoining groups of houses.

There are 14 houses at Day Bell which are provided with three wells. Mr. Belton's well is 12 yards deep with bore hole 11 yards deeper—hardly any water and utterly unusable. Mr. Chester's well 11 yards deep—water bad in quantity and quality. Mr. Cooper's well about 11 yards deep—water bad in quantity and quality. If they were deepened and lined and protected from surface pollution, there is still very grave doubt that the supply to be thus obtained would be either drinkable or in any quantity. At Mr. Dennis' house, next to this group, there is a well which supplies good water, but only sufficient in dry weather for the use of his household. On the opposite side of the road at Tugby's Houses there is a well (recently deepened) which provides a satisfactory supply of good quality. This well is 20 yards deep with a bore hole extending 15 feet deeper. Mr. Dennis' well is 8 yards deep with a bore hole 3 yards deeper. I have, therefore, advised your Council that since it is the duty of the Sanitary Authority either to cause the owner to provide water or to provide it yourselves, that it would be best to extend the water mains already existing, to this part of the District. This will mean an extension of three miles with only a scattered population *en route*. The Moira Colliery Company have, however, recently intimated their desire to consider the extension of the district mains to their whole property in place of their private Willesley supply. If they finally decide to take this extension it will greatly simplify the difficulties and lead to the supply of almost the whole district from the Milton Reservoir, and I sincerely hope that this will be carried out."

At Coalville the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The supply to the District is pumped from a deep well in the sandstone measures, and is abundant and pure, but both the temporary and permanent hardness are considerable. The public supply is still being more and more utilised, 275 houses having been connected during the year. The total number of houses now supplied with town water is 2,850 out of a total of 3,932. It must be remembered that on account of the District being extensive and in parts Rural, a considerable number of the houses are outside the range of the water mains. In connection with water supply 32 chemical analyses were made, resulting in 13 wells being condemned and four dealt with as suspicious supplies. Six bacteriological examinations of water were made, resulting in three being condemned as unfit for drinking purposes, and three as being of suspicious quality."

At Hinckley no shortage of water was experienced in spite of the exceptionally dry summer, and no complaints reached the Medical Officer of Health as to its quality.

The Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Loughborough reports as follows:—"The water supply of the District is derived from the uplands of the Charnwood Forest, a sparsely populated district, most of which is grass land. The water has no plumbo-solvent action, and is collected from the sources of supply of the Blackbrook and Woodbrook, each stream having a separate reservoir in which the water is stored. The Blackbrook watershed is the larger, as also is the reservoir, and stands on a higher altitude so that the water gravitates therefrom to the Woodbrook Reservoir at Nanpantan, where ample means of filtration of the most recent type are available to render the water free from all risk of pollution. The supply is ample and continuous. Owing to the abnormal drought during last summer material assistance has been rendered to Leicester by supplying that town with water from Blackbrook Reservoir. The watershed has been regularly patrolled and steps taken to avoid and prevent pollution of the streams yielding our supplies. A sample of the water supplied to the town was submitted to Mr. W. T. Burgess, F.I.C., the well-known analyst, of London, on the 10th of August last, and in his Report he states that the water is still of excellent purity."

At Market Harborough the supply from North Kilworth yields about 20 gallons a day per head of the population. In addition to this reservoir there is a large natural underground one which is connected with the town supply, and from which source about 40,000 gallons per day are available. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"This supply has been well maintained, and the reservoir is still full. The water is of considerable hardness, but is of a high standard of purity, and is free from all risks of pollution. In addition to this main supply, there is an auxiliary supply on the Council's property for the Public Baths and for the watering of the markets and streets. There are also 73 private wells, from which a supply of good water is provided by the owners."

At Melton Mowbray only a small proportion of the houses are not provided with the public supply, which is obtained from three sources from Scalford, some three miles distant from the town.

At Quorn the supply has proved sufficient; the supply was cut off during the night for a short time during the autumn.

At Shepshed a supply for part of the district is obtained from the Loughborough Corporation. In the higher parts of this District, however, there are many houses in connection with this service where the supply is very short indeed, and at times intermittent. Two-thirds of the houses at Shepshed obtain their water supply from wells, some being draw-wells, and 46 samples were analysed during the year, 6 of which were condemned; in 2 instances the wells were closed, and in 4 the public supply was substituted.

At Thurmaston the Leicester water is supplied throughout the greater part of the District.

At Wigston a constant supply is derived from Leicester.

The Medical Officer of Health for Ashby-de-la-Zouch Rural District reports as follows:—"The water supply of your District is mainly from wells, which range from 10 to 60 feet deep. Springs are utilised in some Parishes, such as Blackfordby, Osgathorpe, Swannington, Measham, and Packington, whilst in Willesley, Staunton Harold, Chilcote, and Normanton-le-Heath water is conveyed from springs to numerous houses by rams. The Hinckley water main passes through parts of Snarestone and Sweptstone Parishes, and a number of houses are supplied from this source. Many of the houses in the District possess soft water cisterns, where rain water is stored, the ordinary supply being, as a rule, too hard for washing purposes. The water supply of the District is in the main sufficient, but parts of Measham, Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe, and Thringstone are deficient. This was, of course, more particularly felt during the exceptionally dry summer of last year. With reference to the Brook Lane neighbourhood of New Swannington, which has been referred to in some of my recent Annual Reports, I understand a supply of water from the Coalville mains will shortly become available."

In the Barrow-on-Soar Rural District 14 samples of water were analysed, 12 of which were found to be unsuitable; 10 wells were closed, and 2 cleansed and repaired. In 17 instances the public supply was instituted for the well water.

The supply in the Belvoir Rural District is principally from wells and partly from the river Devon; the former as a rule are good, as there is no pollution. In the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health the river is not a safe drinking water, it receives several drains and sewers in its course.

In the Billesdon Rural District 6 samples of well water were analysed, 3 of which were condemned; 2 wells were cleansed and repaired, and in 6 instances the public supply was provided instead of the well water.

In the Blaby Rural District the public supply was provided in lieu of well water in 79 instances; this was chiefly at Enderby, where the public supply is derived from Leicester. Twenty-nine samples of well water were analysed, and 18 condemned; 8 wells were closed, and 11 repaired.

In the Castle Donington Rural District most of the houses at Kegworth and Castle Donington are now provided with the public supply.

In the Hinckley Rural District a provision of a public supply for Barwell and Earl Shilton is proceeding, "and will for both Parishes be a sanitary acquisition of the first importance."

In the Loughborough Rural District 18 samples were analysed, 4 of which were condemned.

In the Lutterworth Rural District 6 of the 16 samples analysed were found to be quite unfit for drinking purposes, and the wells were cleansed and repaired. The public supply was instituted for well water in 1 instance.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District 27 samples were analysed, 9 of which were condemned; 2 of the wells were closed and the others were cleansed and repaired.

The Medical Officer of Health for the Market Harborough Rural District says:—"The District depends upon its water supply entirely from public or private wells, as a rule each property has its own supply, and where the well is shallow, considerable difficulty arises in time of drought. This applies to the whole District. The shortage of water in Fleckney which I have commented upon in previous Reports has not been so marked this, as in former years, in spite of the drought; I have received very few complaints of shortage of water in the village during the past year, which proves that the work done in deepening, cleaning, and cementing the wells in that village has had a satisfactory result. Some parts of Kibworth Beauchamp suffered severely last summer, many wells being

dry for some weeks, and the people had to borrow water from their neighbours, in some cases having to go a considerable distance to get water. The water supply of any country District which is entirely, as ours, dependent on well, and generally shallow well supply, must always be a source of anxiety and trouble to your Council."

The Medical Officer of Health for the Melton Mowbray Rural District reports fully on the Water Supply in his District, and this Report is given in full as follows:—
 "The District is for the most part supplied by water from wells. The majority of these are shallow, and vary from 10 to 20 feet in depth. The water, therefore, consists chiefly of that which has penetrated through the surrounding soil. How far the majority of these waters would stand the test of chemical and bacteriological examination is extremely doubtful. When a really bad water comes to light its use is forbidden. But in many cases the disused well is not replaced by a new one. There are various reasons for this, *e.g.*, the small area of the ground and uselessness of attempting to find good water within it; and sometimes the inability of the owner to expend the capital necessary to provide a new well. We have, however, a large number of good wells providing excellent water. Between the classes of good and bad water are many which must be classed as doubtful. The sources of contamination are chiefly the garden and what is put into the soil.

SALTBY SPRING.—A valuable source of water to a part of this village was polluted by cattle, owing to the absence of any means to prevent them from paddling in it. In a letter to the Council, on July 11th, I recommended that the outlet of the spring be properly protected by building a brick or stone trough around it, so that the overflow only could run down the wash dyke.

HOBY WATER SUPPLY.—On June 23rd I reported that there had been complaints by a section of the population in that village of the insufficient supply of water. In the village there are 65 houses, 38 of which are supplied by 22 wells, and 27 have no direct supply. The latter are dependent upon two springs situate at a distance from the houses and down a hill. Of the water from the wells at least seven appeared on a superficial examination to be contaminated. I recommended these waters and those of the springs to be analysed. I have not yet received the Analyst's report.

ASFORDBY WATER SUPPLY.—In November I presented to you a Report on the Water Supply of this village, which showed as follows:—

(a) *Asfordby Hill*, including 70 houses in the Parish of Asfordby and 3 in the Parish of Welby, are supplied by excellent water from a deep well in the grounds of the Holwell Iron Company's Works. The supply is constant; it reaches the houses in pipes, and is controlled by taps.

(b) *Asfordby Valley*, including 54 houses, is supplied by water from shallow wells. The area of Asfordby Valley lies low; the houses are surrounded by small gardens or plots of land which have received the household refuse for many years. The water is drawn from shallow wells sunk into these gardens, and consequently the water is not only extremely doubtful, but, in some instances, positively bad. I recommended that water be obtained from wells sunk away from the houses.

(c) *Asfordby Village* is for the present purpose divided into two parts.

(1) *Melton End down to Church Lane*, including Main Street and New Street. In this part of the Parish there are 110 houses with 33 wells. The water from 16 wells is considered good, that from 11 others is bad, and from 6 of very doubtful quality. The supply is supplemented by two public wells. One of these, in the Main Street, has previously been condemned. The other pump—in Church Lane—yields a large supply of water which is believed to be of excellent quality. But the total supply of water in this part of the village is insufficient. Therefore I recommend that a new well be sunk a short distance from the existing well in Main Street.

(2) *Church Lane to Frisby end of the Village*.—There are 60 houses; 22 wells exist, 14 have water considered to be good, 3 waters are very bad, and 5 of very doubtful quality. There is an excellent supply of water from the pump in Pump Lane, and it is considered to be very good.

Taking the entire village into consideration the supply of water is limited, except for the large houses. Out of 49 wells 16 supply only one house each with good water; 5 wells supply one house each with doubtful water, and 3 wells have bad water. There are, therefore, only 25 wells to supply the other 146 houses. Summarising the properties, I found 20 lots of

property, including 53 houses, have no water on the premises; 29 lots of property, including 75 houses, have good water from 29 wells; 10 lots of property, including 14 houses, have doubtful water from 10 wells; 12 lots of property, including 28 houses, have bad water from 12 wells. It is evident, therefore, that something ought to be done to improve the water supply in Asfordby Valley and the Melton end of the village, and if the means suggested are not adopted, a larger measure must soon become compulsory.

In addition to the water supplied by wells and springs, one village—Stathern—has a large supply of water by service pipes, controlled by taps. This water is derived from the neighbouring hills by gravitation, and is of excellent quality, excepting for the deposit of ironstone which collects on any vessel in which the water is allowed to stand for a few hours.”

Privies, Pails, and Water Closets.—In Table 6, at the end of this Report, is given a record of the sanitary work carried out in each District in the County. On reference to this Table it will be observed that 51 new privy middens were provided during the year, 48 of this number being in 3 Rural Districts; the other 3 were at Coalville. Two hundred and seventy-seven were repaired, 239 being in the Rural Districts. The number converted to pails was 232, and 240 were converted to water closets; 187 of the latter being in Urban Districts. Three hundred and sixty-six new pail or earth closets were provided, all except 30 of which were in the Rural Districts, and 176, 146 Urban were converted to water closets. New water closets were provided in 234 instances, 149 of these being in Urban Districts, and a total of 352 were supplied with water.

With regard to the disposal of refuse, 173 new ash-pits were provided; 50 of these were in the Urban Districts and 123 in the Rural Districts; in the Borough of Loughborough the 49 new ash-pits were so altered that they have to be emptied weekly. The number of ash-pits converted to ash-bins totalled 226, 161 of these being in the Urban Districts. New Ashbins were provided in 601 cases (302 Urban, 299 Rural).

Attention may here be directed to Sections 39-42 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, which deals with conversions of privies, pail closets, etc., into water closets.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.—The administration of this Act is carried out by the County Police, under the supervision of the Chief Constable. The Analyst is Dr. Dyer, of 17, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

Sanitary Condition of Parishes.—In several of the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health for Rural Districts, I have observed the inclusion of a statement relating to the sanitary condition of each Parish, as regards water supply, pollution of streams, methods of sewerage and sewage disposal, closet accommodation, number of houses, scavenging, and general remarks. Particulars under these headings are required by the Local Government Board under Article XIX. (14) of their General Order, dated 13th December, 1910, relating to Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances. If the particulars could be published in respect of *every Parish* by each of the Rural Medical Officers of Health, it would be a most valuable and instructive record; it would provide, especially when given in *tabular* form, means of very ready reference to the sanitary arrangements in any particular locality in the County.

General Sanitary Work.—In respect of the inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, 6,475 informal notices and 1,669 statutory notices were served for the abatement of nuisances found

The number of complaints received is given as 493; this, however, is not the actual total, as one or two Sanitary Inspectors do not appear to keep a record.

In several Districts the Tabulated Statement (Table 6) supplied by the Sanitary Inspectors, is very complete in detail, but in others certain information is lacking. This is unfortunate, because in that case the summaries given for the Urban Districts, for the Rural Districts, and for the County as a whole, cannot represent the actual figure.

I would ask each Sanitary Inspector in the County to supply in the future all the information asked for by the County Council in Table 6, as completely as possible. This Return furnishes an interesting record of the sanitary work carried out; it is, moreover, instructive and valuable.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Area 46,226 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 98,550. Estimated now 98,700.

Net Birth rate 24·5. Net Death rate 13·7.

Infant Mortality 132. Zymotic rate 2·0.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 195, viz.:—Enteric Fever 5, Measles 22, Scarlet Fever 13, Whooping Cough 8, Diphtheria 12, Diarrhœa 135.

Notifications of Infectious diseases 1,042, viz.:—Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 141, Erysipelas 56, Scarlet Fever 630, Enteric Fever 52, Puerperal Fever 5, Phthisis 119, Chicken-pox 39.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 98. Rate 1·0.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 52. Rate 0·5.
Total tuberculous deaths 150. Rate 1·5.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 (Poor Law) Regulations 36.

„ „ „ 1911 (Hospitals) Regulations 36.

„ „ „ Others (Voluntary) 47.

In comparing this year's rates with those of last year, it must be remembered that the latter were really lower than they ought to have been, this being due to the fact that the population had been over-estimated. The actual population, as shown by the Census of 1911, in the Urban Districts was 98,550, but last year's rates were calculated on an estimated population of 101,039. For fair comparison, therefore, I have re-calculated last year's rates on a population of 98,000, and the actual difference between these and the figures published this year are to be seen as follows:—

	1910.	1911.
Birth Rate	25·1	24·5
Nett Death Rate	11·9	13·7
Infant Mortality	102	132
Zymotic Rate	0·69	2·0

The increases in the Infantile Mortality rate and the Zymotic rate are almost entirely due to deaths of infants from Summer Diarrhœa, the prevalence of which was caused by the intense heat experienced in the summer, the number of deaths from this cause of children under 1 year of age being 100, against 13 only last year; the number of Zymotic deaths (195) compares with 68 in the previous year. The increase of deaths from Diarrhœa will have its reflection also upon the total nett Death rate, and accounts in a great measure for the increase of 1·8 on that of last year.

Except for Small-pox and Erysipelas many more cases of each Infectious disease were notified this year, the respective total numbers being 1,042 and 487. The greatest increase of notifications was in respect of Scarlet Fever. The increased notifications of Phthisis (44), were nearly all the result of the Local Government Board's Regulations, 1911, under which cases in Hospitals were made compulsorily notifiable.

Phthisis caused 98 deaths, against 93 last year, and the mortality from other tuberculous diseases showed an increase of 10.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. C. R. WILLIAMS.

Area 3,951 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 4,927. Estimated now 4,927.

Net Birth rate 20·7. Net Death rate 12·9.

Infant Mortality 118. Zymotic rate 0·6.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 3, viz.:—Whooping Cough 1, Diphtheria 1, Diarrhœa 1.

Notification of Infectious diseases 69, viz.:—Diphtheria 12, Erysipelas 6, Scarlet Fever 2, Enteric Fever 3, Phthisis 7, Chicken-pox 39.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 5. Rate 1·0.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 1. Rate 0·2.
Total tuberculous deaths 6. Rate 1·2.

Notification of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 0, 1911 Regulations 7, others 0.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Have been regularly inspected; the examination of cows is conducted by a Veterinary Surgeon, whose Report shows that he examined 654 cows during the year ended September 30th, 1911, and condemned the milk of 7. The general condition of the cows continues to be favourable.

Housing of the Working Classes: The Act of 1909 has been in active operation, and numerous inspections have been made; 2 houses were closed, 3 made habitable, and 4 demolished. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, 2 houses were condemned and closed, and 10 cleansed.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Eight premises licensed or registered, of which 32 inspections were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 23 workshops, including 8 bakehouses, on the register. In 2 of which latter nuisances were abated.

Water Supply: The supply has been increased through tapping fresh springs near Milton; the latest analysis proved the water to be very satisfactory.

Sewage Disposal: The sewerage and drainage have been in a perfect state of order; the number of dust-bins has been largely increased and the ashpits correspondingly reduced.

Scavenging: Very satisfactorily carried out.

Isolation Hospital: An arrangement is made with the Ashby Woulds Council for the removal of cases to their Hospital, there being no such accommodation in this district.

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: —

ASHBY WOULD'S.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. R. W. LOGAN.

Area 1,939 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 2,783. Estimated now 2,783.

Net Birth rate 26·2. Net Death rate 15·8.

Infant Mortality 136. Zymotic Rate 1·1.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 3, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 1, Diarrhœa 1.

Notification of Infectious diseases 41, viz.:—Diphtheria 8, Erysipelas 1, Scarlet Fever 29, Enteric Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 1, Phthisis 1.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 3. Rate 1·0.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 1. Rate 0·4.

Total tuberculous deaths 4. Rate 1·4.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 1, 1911 Regulations 0, others 0.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Twenty in the District, 16 of whom are registered. The Council has appointed a Veterinary Inspector to examine cows.

Housing of the Working Classes: Nineteen inspections under the Act of 1909 were made, but it was not necessary to issue any Closing Order. The houses are, as a rule, amply adequate for the needs of the workers. No back-to-back houses exist.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Three on the register, but only 2 are used; 12 inspections were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: Sanitary arrangements found satisfactory. There are no outworkers, and no underground bakehouses. The total number of workshops on the register is 15, including 3 bakehouses.

Water Supply: 245 houses receive their supply from the Ashby and Swadlincote Water Co., which supply is derived from the Burton Water Works Trent Watershed, the reservoir being at Woodville. The supply is good and plentiful. 178 houses receive a supply from the Moira Colliery Co., the reservoir being at Stone Row. This is supplied from the spring at Willesley, and is pure, constant, and plentiful. 156 houses are supplied from surface wells, the majority of which are liable to pollution. The quality of the well water in several cases is either bad or poor in consequence of the underlying coal measures and ochreous clay.

Sewage Disposal: Stone Row, Moira, and the Moira Schools are now connected by a main sewer with the Donisthorpe Outfall Works. The enlargement of these works has been found necessary, and this work will soon be completed.

Scavenging: District entirely scavenged by contractors at a cost of £162 10s. 0d., under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

Isolation Hospital: Iron building at Moira, where 20 cases of Scarlet Fever were isolated during the year. Arrangements are being made to join with Ashby Urban Council in a Joint Hospital Scheme.

Other Features: Report on Sanatorium treatment for phthisical cases.

Recommendations made: Adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

COALVILLE.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. R. W. JAMIE.

Area 5,980 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 18,550. Estimated now 18,580.

Net Birth rate 29. Net Death rate 13·4.

Infant Mortality 152. Zymotic rate 2·7.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 35, viz.:—Measles 3, Diphtheria 2, Whooping Cough 3, Enteric Fever 2, Diarrhœa and Enteritis 40.

Notification of Infectious diseases 83, viz.:—Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup 19, Erysipelas 7, Scarlet Fever 30, Enteric Fever 14, Puerperal Fever 1, Phthisis 12.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 15. Rate 0·8.

“ “ “ other tuberculous diseases 16. Rate 0·8.

Total tuberculous deaths 31. Rate 1·6.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 5, 1911 Regulations 3, others 4.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Some detail work has been done. Arrangements are being made with a Veterinary Surgeon to examine cases where there is suspicion of tuberculous disease.

Housing of the Working Classes: 174 inspections were made under the Act of 1909. Five dwelling houses were closed, 5 of which have been demolished; defects in 14 have been remedied under Sections 15 and 17. The class of houses being built is improving. Several cases of overcrowding were dealt with.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: There are 17 registered and 3 licensed slaughter houses, all of which have been systematically inspected, and minor nuisances abated from time to time.

Factory and Workshop Act: The workshops, etc., have been maintained in good condition. Some minor defects were discovered in the course of the inspections and have been remedied. All but 2 of the bakehouses are now supplied with town water.

Water Supply: The public supply is being utilised more and more, 275 houses having been connected during the year. The supply is derived from a deep well, is abundant, and of excellent quality.

Sewage Disposal: The sewage farms both at Kelham Bridge and Snarrows have worked satisfactorily; the effluent being examined from time to time. The re-drainage of the older property continues. Fifty-one privies have been converted into water closets. The use of dust-bins is becoming more general; the refuse is disposed of on agricultural land. The scavenging continues satisfactorily.

Isolation Hospital: The Hospital receives enteric cases only, 8 being treated during the year. The accommodation is entirely inadequate, there being only one ward.

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: The urgent necessity for two wards at least at the Isolation Hospital.

HINCKLEY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. A. W. JENKINS.

Area 3,729 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 12,838. Estimated now 12,900.

Net Birth rate 24·4. Net Death rate 14·3.

Infant Mortality 130. Zymotic rate 3·0.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 39, viz.:—Enteric Fever 2, Measles 4, Scarlet Fever 11, Whooping Cough 1, Diphtheria 2, Diarrhœa 19.

Notification of Infectious diseases, 492, viz.:—Diphtheria 2, Erysipelas 13, Scarlet Fever 429, Enteric Fever 17, Phthisis 28.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 11. Rate 0·8.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 3. Rate 0·2.
Total tuberculous deaths 14. Rate 1·0.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 8, 1911 Regulations 5, others 15.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are no cowsheds now situated in the town. Regulations under the Dairies, etc., Order have been adopted. All the 35 milk-sellers and cow-keepers are registered, and 15 inspections of premises were made.

Housing of the Working Classes: 220 houses have been inspected under the Act of 1909; 2 houses were closed and 19 are being demolished by the owners.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Eight on the register, 24 inspections were made. All defects discovered have, as far as possible, been removed. A report is to be presented in connection with a suggested abattoir for the town.

Factory and Workshop Act: Periodic visits have been made and no important defects were met with. The number of factories on the register is 38, and the number of workshops, including 16 bakehouses, 50. Four nuisances were abated in workshops and 12 in bakehouses.

Water Supply: Still continues good, and in spite of an exceptionally dry summer no shortage was experienced. No complaints were made as to the quality.

Sewage Disposal: A considerable improvement has taken place at the sewage farm.

Scavenging: The house refuse is still deposited at the sewage farm, and the land available is being rapidly filled up; the question of an up-to-date destructor will, therefore, have to be seriously considered in the future.

Isolation Hospital: The Hospital was taxed to its utmost in spite of the supplementing of its capacity by tents at one period. There were 223 cases of Scarlet Fever admitted and treated; 139 coming from the Urban and 84 from the Rural District, and 5 deaths took place. There were also 2 cases of Diphtheria received, one each from the Urban and Rural Districts.

Other Features: A lengthy Report on the epidemic of Scarlet Fever. The net Death rate is the lowest yet recorded. The Birth rate is the lowest recorded for the last 15 years.

Recommendations made: —

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. N. B. M. BLACKHAM.

Area 3,079 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 22,992. Estimated now 22,992.

Net Birth rate 22·6. Net Death rate 13·1.

Infant Mortality 120. Zymotic rate 1·4.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 43, viz.:—Enteric Fever 1, Measles 13, Scarlet Fever 1, Diphtheria 5, Diarrhœa 23.

Notification of Infectious diseases 142, viz.:—Diphtheria 12, Erysipelas 9, Scarlet Fever 70, Enteric Fever 10, Peurperal Fever 2, Phthisis 39.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 25. Rate 1·1.

“ “ “ other tuberculous diseases 12. Rate 0·5.
Total tuberculous deaths 37. Rate 1·6.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 16, 1911 Regulations 7, other cases 16.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Eighty-seven on register—condition fair.
All kept under constant supervision; milk is of good quality and clean.

Housing of the Working Classes: Seventy-four houses inspected under the 1909 Act, and 39 Closing Orders made; 2 of the houses were abolished.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: The 18 registered and 6 licensed premises are frequently visited. All are kept clean, and the bye-laws are well observed. The licensed premises are in excellent condition and of modern construction, but the registered ones are not all that one would desire.

Factory and Workshop Act: 182 premises registered; 283 inspections made. Four notices to abate nuisances were served, and the requirements were carried out. Seventeen notices for want of cleanliness were also issued to outworkers, and in every case this notice was complied with.

Water Supply: Ample and continuous; of excellent purity.

Sewage Disposal: Sewerage and drainage excellent and sufficient, and the condition of the sewers and house drains is very good. No pollutions of rivers, etc., have occurred, as the farm effluent is satisfactory.

Scavenging: Carried out by the Corporation, and has been satisfactorily accomplished. Pail-closets and dust-bins are emptied weekly, and middens when necessary.

Isolation Hospital: Two cases of Diphtheria, 2 of Scarlet Fever, and 9 of Enteric Fever were removed to the Hospital during the year.

Other Features: A Table shewing the varying degrees of total rainfall at the Sewage Farm (18·74 inches), Nanpantan (23·42 in.), and Blackbrook (21·75 in.), during the year.

Recommendations made: —

MARKET HARBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. H. THOMAS.

Area 4,674 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 8,853. Estimated now 8,853.

Net Birth rate 18·2. Net Death rate 13·3.

Infant Mortality 56. Zymotic rate 1·0.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 9, viz.:—Whooping Cough 1, Diphtheria 2, Diarrhœa 6.

Notification of Infectious diseases 45, viz.:—Diphtheria 23, Erysipelas 5, Scarlet Fever 17.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 9. Rate 1·0.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 3. Rate 0·3.
Total tuberculous deaths 12. Rate 1·3.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 0, 1911 Regulations 0, others 0.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Kept in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. The 12 dairymen in the District are all registered, and 288 inspections of their premises were made by the Veterinary Inspector. The milk supply is very good.

Housing of the Working Classes: Eight houses were made habitable under the Act of 1909. The accommodation, on the whole, is good. All new houses are erected under model bye-laws. The houses in Shropshire Place have been condemned and closed as unfit for habitation.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Eight on the register, of which 192 inspections were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: All these premises are regularly inspected. There are 111 workshops, including 16 bake-houses, on the register. No nuisance was found.

Water Supply: The water supply has been well maintained, and the reservoir is still full. It is of a high standard of purity, free from all risks of pollution, but is considerably hard.

Sewage Disposal: The effluent from the new Sewage Works is shown by analysis to be very satisfactory. The town drainage is on a separate system, storm water being excluded from the sewers as far as possible. The dry weather flow is 300,000 gallons per day, which is equal to $32\frac{1}{4}$ gallons per head of the population.

Scavenging: Carried out in a satisfactory manner by the Council.

Isolation Hospital: Eight cases treated at the Hospital, which contains 20 beds, during the year.

Other Features: The Notification of Births Act, 1907, is in force in the District, and the Council contribute £40 per annum towards the maintenance of a Health Visitor, exclusively for the Urban District. The Infant Mortality rate, 56, is the lowest yet recorded. Cancer was again responsible for the largest number of deaths from one disease.

Recommendations made: —

MELTON MOWBRAY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Area 2,685 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 9,203. Estimated now 9,252

Net Birth rate 28·4. Net Death rate 13·2.

Infant Mortality 148. Zymotic rate 2·7.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 25, viz.:—Diarrhœa 24, Whooping Cough 1.

Notification of Infectious diseases 61, viz.:—Diphtheria 38, Erysipelas 5, Scarlet Fever 6, Enteric Fever 1, Phthisis 11.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 7. Rate 0·7.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 3. Rate 0·3.
Total tuberculous deaths 10. Rate 1·0.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 1, 1911 Regulations 3, others 7.

Dairies and Cowsheds: All the 12 dairymen in the District are registered, the premises being visited periodically.

Housing of the Working Classes: During the year 243 houses were inspected under the 1909 Act, and 8 Closing Orders issued; these houses were afterwards put into a fit state of habitation. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, 8 houses were cleansed and lime-washed.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: There are 7 licensed or registered slaughter houses, which are all inspected periodically.

Factory and Workshop Act: Sixty-six workshops, including 12 bakehouses are on the register, in 2 of which nuisances were abated.

Water Supply: Public supply. During the year 10 additional houses were connected with this supply in substitution for that from the well.

Sewage Disposal:—

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: Thirty-eight cases were removed to the Hospital, being 33 of Diphtheria, 4 of Scarlet Fever, and 1 of Enteric Fever.

Other Features: The salient feature of the statistics is the high Zymotic rate—attributable to an exceptional prevalence of Diarrhœa in infants, which in its turn was due to the intense heat of the summer.

Recommendations made: —

QUORN.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. H. SKIPWORTH.

Area 2,123 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 2,364. Estimated now 2,364.

Net Birth rate 23·2. Net Death rate 9·7.

Infant Mortality 91. Zymotic rate 0·8.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 2, viz.:—Both from Diarrhœa.

Notification of Infectious diseases 13, viz.:—Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 1, Erysipelas 1, Scarlet Fever 1, Enteric Fever 5, Phthisis 5.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 3. Rate 1·2.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 1. Rate 0·4.

Total tuberculous deaths 4. Rate 1·6.

Notification of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 0, 1911 Regulations 4, others 1.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Have been kept in a cleanly state. All the cowkeepers, etc., are registered.

Housing of the Working Classes: A considerable amount of work has been done under the Housing Act, 1909, 327 houses having been inspected. Most of the houses found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: All registered and in good condition. Many inspections have been made, and the animals and meat have been of good quality.

Factory and Workshop Act: These have been inspected and generally found clean and in a satisfactory condition.

Water Supply: The public supply proved to be sufficient in spite of the continued dry summer, but it had to be curtailed somewhat during the early autumn. The supply is satisfactory.

Sewage Disposal: The system of sewerage is working satisfactorily; water closets are compulsory for all new property.

Scavenging: Satisfactorily carried out.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: —

SHEPSHED.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. T. BELL.

Area 5,425 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 5,542. Estimated now 5,542.

Net Birth rate 24·2. Net Death rate 15·5.

Infant Mortality 119. Zymotic rate 0·7.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 4, viz.:—Measles 2, Diarrhœa 2.

Notification of Infectious diseases 27, viz.:—Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 11, Erysipelas 1, Scarlet Fever 5, Enteric Fever 1, Phthisis 9.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 18. Rate 3·2.

“ “ “ other tuberculous diseases 5. Rate 0·9.
Total tuberculous deaths 23. Rate 4·1.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 5, 1911 Regulations 4, others 0.

Dairies and Cowsheds: During the last six years a gradual improvement in the sanitary condition of these premises has been obtained. The quality of the milk is good.

Housing of the Working Classes: The housing accommodation is ample. Plans for 19 new houses were passed. One case of overcrowding was dealt with. Forty-nine houses were inspected under the Housing Act of 1909, and for 11 houses Closing Orders were issued, in all but 2 of which the necessary work has been, or is being, done.

Adoptive Acts:

Slaughter Houses: All these premises have been inspected frequently, and were found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition, 4 having been improved during the year.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 16 factories and 61 workshops in the District. All were inspected, and in 14 cases notices were issued for want of cleanliness, insufficient ventilation, etc. There are no underground bakehouses.

Water Supply: Most of the houses are supplied from wells. Six samples were found unfit for domestic purposes. In 2 of these cases the public supply was substituted, and the other 4 were cleaned out. Sixty-five were connected with the public supply, which is derived from Blackbrook. This supply is extending in the District.

Sewage Disposal: Eight acres of the Sewage Farm were used for the disposal of sewage by broad irrigation, on which osiers are grown. The newer portion of the farm is well under-drained, and the draining of the older portion has commenced.

Scavenging: Done by contract in a fairly satisfactory manner.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: A very large increase in the number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Recommendations made: The adoption of bye-laws regulating slaughter houses. The provision of water closets in properties where the public supply and good drainage are already provided. The provision of means for the bacteriological examination of sputum in suspected cases of phthisis.

THURMASTON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Area 1,762 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 1,846. Estimated now 1,849.

Net Birth rate 29·2. Net Death rate 22·1.

Infant Mortality 260. Zymotic rate, 1·62.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 3, viz.:—All from Diarrhœa.

Notification of Infectious diseases 4, viz.:—Diphtheria 1, Scarlet Fever 3.

Number of deaths from Phthisis 2. Rate 1·1.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 4. Rate 2·1.

Total tuberculous deaths 6. Rate 3·2.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 0, 1911 Regulations 0, others 0.

Dairies and Cowsheds: All the 10 dairymen are registered. Fourteen inspections of their premises took place, 20 being during milking time.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the Act of 1909, 9 houses were condemned as unfit for human habitation; 2 of these were closed, and 7 made habitable.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Four licensed or registered—48 inspections were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: Nine workshops on the register, including 2 bakehouses. There are 12 outworkers living in the same number of houses.

Water Supply: Two wells were closed and two waste pipes disconnected from the drains.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: The tarring of the Main Street should be maintained until such time as proper tarred macadam is provided. This tarring of the Main Street (which was recommended in the last Report of the Medical Officer of Health) has been of great sanitary gain.

WIGSTON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Area 1,947 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 8,652. Estimated now 8,658.

Net Birth rate 23·2. Net Death rate 12·3.

Infant Mortality 144. Zymotic rate 1·6.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 14, viz.:—All from Diarrhœa.

Notification of Infectious diseases 65, viz.:—Diphtheria 11, Erysipelas 8, Scarlet Fever 38, Puerperal Fever 1, Phthisis 7.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 5. Rate 0·5.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 3. Rate 0·4.

Total tuberculous deaths 8. Rate 0·9.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 0, 1911 Regulations 3, others 4.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Nineteen in the District, 38 inspections of Premises.

Housing of the Working Classes: The number of dwelling-houses inspected under the 1909 Act was 89, and the total number of inspections made 176, in 16 of which the Designated Officer was accompanied by the Medical Officer of Health. The number of dwelling houses in which defects were found was 39, 27 of which were remedied without recourse to Closing Orders.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Nine in the District, 18 inspections made.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 32 workshops, including 8 bakehouses, on the register; 1 nuisance was abated.

Water Supply: Derived mostly from Leicester Corporation mains. One sample of well water was taken for analysis and condemned, and the well closed. In 9 instances the public supply was substituted for well water.

Sewage Disposal: The sewage is now pumped to the new farm in the parish of Countesthorpe, where, after treatment in settling tanks, passes through percolating filters on to some 52 acres of land. The two old sewage farms are now dispensed with. The new sewage works at Wigston Fields have now been completed, and the properties are now being connected with the main sewer.

Isolation Hospital: Eight cases of Diphtheria and 27 of Scarlet Fever were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and 1 case of Puerperal Fever was taken to the Leicester Infirmary.

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: —

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Area 486,562 acres. 325 parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 150,811. Estimated now 150,876.

Net Birth rate 23·0. Net Death rate 12·4.

Infant Mortality 94. Zymotic rate 1·2.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 188, viz.:—Enteric Fever 5, Measles 17, Scarlet Fever 9, Whooping Cough 19, Diphtheria 16, Diarrhœa 122.

Notification of Infectious diseases, 1,119, viz.:—Diphtheria 165, Erysipelas 85, Scarlet Fever 739, Enteric Fever 45, Puerperal Fever 2, Phthisis 62, Chicken Pox 15, Impetigo 6.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 134. Rate 0·9.

“ “ “ other tuberculous diseases 51. Rate 0·3.
Total tuberculous deaths 185. Rate 1·2.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 12, 1911 Regulations 28, others 22.

In the light of the census returns for 1911, the rates as shown last year for Rural Districts appear to have been larger than they should have been. The census returns showed the population to be 150,811, whereas that estimated for the middle of the year by the various Medical Officers of Health totalled 148,863. The approximately corrected estimated population, therefore, is 150,000, and it is on this figure that I have re-calculated last year's rates so that a more accurate comparison with those of this year can be made.

The actual difference between the corrected rates for 1910 and those of this year are shown as follows:—

	1910.	1911.
Net Birth Rate	24·7	23·0
Net Death Rate	11·8	12·4
Infant Mortality Rate	77·0	94·0
Zymotic Rate	0·5	1·2

The increased rates of mortality of infants under one year, and of deaths from Zymotic diseases are entirely due to the large increase in the number of deaths which occurred from Diarrhœa, the prevalence of which was caused by the intense heat of the summer; the number of children under one year of age who died from this cause was 122, against 44 only last year. The number of Zymotic deaths (188) compares with 78 in the previous year. This large increase of deaths from Diarrhœa is not only reflected upon the Infant mortality and the Zymotic Death rates, but shows its influence upon the Death rate of the whole of the Rural Districts, and also upon that of the County.

Except for Small-pox and Erysipelas, more cases of each infectious disease were notified, the respective two years' totals being 1,119 and 750. As in the Urban Districts, the greatest increase was in respect of Scarlet Fever. Notifications of Phthisis increased by 37; 28 of which were the result of the Local Government Board Regulations of 1911, under which cases in Hospitals were made compulsorily notifiable. Phthisis caused 134 deaths against 112 last year, the respective figures for other tuberculous diseases being 51 and 47.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. G. S. HART.

Area 31,848 acres. Nineteen parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 16,257. Estimated now 16,302.

Net Birth rate 27·8. Net Death rate 13·0.

Infant Mortality 119. Zymotic rate 1·9.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 31, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 1, Diphtheria 5, Diarrhœa 24.

Notification of Infectious diseases 87, viz.:—Diphtheria 25, Erysipelas 14, Scarlet Fever 36, Enteric Fever 6, Phthisis 6.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 8. Rate 0·5.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 4. Rate 0·2.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 3, 1911 Regulations 3, others 0.

Dairies and Cowsheds: 215 now registered, and extensive improvements in premises have been carried out. Milk supply ample and good.

Housing of the Working Classes: As a whole the accommodation is sufficient. Under the Act of 1909, 18 houses were inspected in respect of which Closing Orders were made; one of these was afterwards put into a fit state for habitation.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Nineteen in the District, of which 42 inspections were made. They are kept in a fair condition.

Factory and Workshop Act: Ninety-one workshops (including 10 bakehouses) on the register; no nuisance was found to exist.

Water Supply: Mainly from wells, ranging from 10 to 60 feet deep, but a number of houses at Snarestone and Sweptstone are supplied with the Hinckley water main, which passes through the parishes. The water supply, on the whole, is sufficient.

Sewage Disposal: The Swannington scheme has been completed, and schemes for Measham, Ravenstone, and part of Donisthorpe are in progress.

Scavenging: Public scavenging carried out at Measham and Heather; at Bardon Hill it is done by the owners of the village.

Isolation Hospital: Swannington Hospital is still used, but arrangements are in progress for the provision of a Joint Hospital for Ashby and Ashby Woulds Urban and Ashby Rural Districts.

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: The appointment of a public scavenger for the larger villages in the District.

BARROW-ON-SOAR.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Area 46,070 acres. Thirty parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 23,740. Estimated now 23,795.

Net Birth rate 21·8. Net Death rate 12·3.

Infant Mortality 101. Zymotic rate 1·6.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 39, viz.:—Enteric Fever 1, Scarlet Fever 3, Whooping Cough 6, Diphtheria 1, Diarrhœa 28.

Notification of Infectious diseases 195, viz.:—Diphtheria 26, Erysipelas 21, Scarlet Fever 119, Enteric Fever 3, Puerperal Fever 1, Phthisis 25.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 31. Rate 1·3.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 13. Rate 0·5.

Total tuberculous deaths 44. Rate 1·8.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 0, 1911 Regulations 13, others 12.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Ninety-seven dairymen in the District, 80 of whom are registered; 180 inspections of their premises were made. In addition there are about 40 butter and cheese makers, and the number of inspections made of these premises was 35.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the 1909 Act, 307 dwelling-houses were inspected, the total number of inspections being 618. In 291 houses defects were found, most of which were remedied without recourse to Closing Orders. During the year 2 dwelling-houses were closed and 2 demolished. Improvements effected in working-class dwellings have in most instances been of a comprehensive nature, and it is satisfactory to be able to record that all this work is being done without having to issue Closing Orders. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, 3 houses were condemned and closed, and 45 cleansed.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: The number is 35, to which 74 visits of inspection were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: The number of workshops on the register is 82 (including 32 bakehouses); 17 nuisances were abated. There are 1,264 outworkers living in 655 houses, in 15 of which infectious disease occurred.

Water Supply: Twelve of the 14 samples of water analysed proved to be unfit for drinking purposes; 10 wells were closed, and 2 were cleansed and repaired. In 17 instances the public supply was provided in lieu of well water.

Sewage Disposal: Pollutions of streams have occurred from the sewage from Rothley and Thrussington. There has been only very little, if any, pollution in the sewage of the other parishes in the District.

Scavenging: Fourteen of the larger villages employ a public scavenger.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: The Birth rate is the lowest ever recorded in the District.

Recommendations made: The need for an efficient system of steam disinfection. The Medical Officer of Health proposes the more frequent cleansing, stripping the wallpaper, and lime-washing of infected houses, which are in any way dirty.

BELVOIR.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. H. GLOVER.

Area 17,871 acres. Nine parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 3,256. Estimated now 3,528.

Net Birth rate 17·8. Net Death rate 13·3.

Infant Mortality 48. Zymotic rate 0·9.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 3, viz.:—All from Diarrhoea.

Notification of Infectious 19, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 18, Phthisis 1.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 1. Rate 0·2.

„ „ „ other tuberculosis diseases —. Rate —.
Total tuberculosis deaths 1. Rate 0·2.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 0, 1911 Regulations 1, others 0.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Forty-three cowkeepers in the District, most of whom are under contract to notify any infectious disease on their premises. The premises are mostly clean.

Housing of the Working Classes: Most of the houses in the District are small. A special inspection was made as to the amount of overcrowding in the small cottages in the District; and a list of such cottages with full details was placed before the District Council. In the majority of these the bedrooms had insufficient light, air space, and ventilation. Many were damp, and had no fireplaces. It is estimated that about 30 new cottages with three bedrooms are required.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Eight on register; 6 inspections were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: No factories in the District. There are 43 workshops, which are, as a rule, clean and satisfactory.

Water Supply: Principally from wells, and partly from the river Devon, which runs through the District. This river receives several drains and sewers in its course, and in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health is not a safe drinking water.

Sewage Disposal: Some of the villages have water closets, a few of which discharge into the sewers; most of the closets are privy cesspools or earth closets.

Scavenging: There are no scavengers.

Isolation Hospital: All infectious diseases occurring in the District are removed to the Melton and Belvoir Joint Hospital.

Other Features: A valuable and interesting Report on the Meteorological Observations taken at Belvoir Castle. Eighteen of the 19 infectious diseases notified were of Scarlet Fever.

Recommendations made: The extension of the Building Bye-laws (which are in force at Bottesford) throughout the District.

BILLESDON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Area 52,482 acres. Forty-two parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 6,913. Estimated now 6,368 (which does not include some 550 persons in the Leicester Poor Law Infirmary, the births and deaths in that Institution being, with some few exceptions, assigned to the Borough of Leicester).

Net Birth rate 19·6. Net Death rate 12·8.

Infant Mortality 72. Zymotic rate 0·5.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 4, viz.:—Enteric Fever 1, Diarrhoea 3.

Notification of Infectious diseases 39, viz.:—Diphtheria 1, Erysipelas 3, Scarlet Fever 13, Enteric Fever 1, Chicken-pox 14, Impetigo 6, Phthisis 1.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 4. Rate 0·6.

„ „ „other tuberculous diseases 3. Rate 0·4.

Total tuberculous deaths 7. Rate 1·0.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 0, 1911 Regulations 1, others 0.

Dairies and Cowsheds: All the dairymen, etc., viz., 101, in the District are registered, and 187 inspections of their premises were made. Ninety-five premises derive their water supply from wells, one of which was condemned.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the 1909 Act, 200 dwelling-houses were inspected, in 20 of which defects were found. All these were rectified without recourse to Closing Orders. Inspections have been completed at Thurnby, Bushby, Humberstone, Evington, Keyham, and Marefield, and are now in progress at Great Glen. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, 2 houses were condemned, and 15 cleansed.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: The number on register is 12; 24 inspections being made.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 64 workshops (including 8 bakehouses) on the register, in which 1 nuisance was abated. There are 21 outworkers living in 20 houses.

Water Supply: Six samples of water were analysed, and 3 were condemned. Two wells were cleansed or repaired, and in 6 instances the public supply was substituted for the well water.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: In 5 of the larger villages a scavenger is employed, and one is recommended for 5 other parishes.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: The appointment of a public scavenger for the parishes of Houghton, Hungarton, Tugby, Bushby, and Thurnby. The adoption of certain sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, and of the new "Intermediate" Code of Bye-laws for certain parishes.

BLABY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Area 31,698 acres. Forty-two parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 19,115. Estimated now 19,185.

Net Birth rate 18·6. Net Death rate 11·7.

Infant Mortality 94. Zymotic rate 1·3.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 25, viz.:—Enteric Fever 2, Measles 4, Scarlet Fever 2, Whooping Cough 6, Diphtheria 1, Diarrhoea 10.

Notification of Infectious diseases 136, viz.:—Diphtheria 22, Erysipelas 10, Scarlet Fever 87, Enteric Fever 8, Phthisis 9.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 15. Rate 0·8.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 3. Rate 0·1.

Total tuberculous deaths 18. Rate 0·9.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 1, 1911 Regulations 4, others 4.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Eighty-eight dairymen registered; 63 inspections of their premises made.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the 1909 Act, 271 houses were inspected, in 90 of which defects were found; 74 of these were rectified without the issuing of Closing Orders. One Closing Order was made, the house afterwards being put into a state of repair. Seven houses were demolished. Systematic inspections have been completed at Kirby Muxloe and Braunstone, and are proceeding in the parish of Blaby.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Number on register 21; 112 inspections were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 134 workshops (including 25 bakehouses) on the register; 13 nuisances were abated. 361 outworkers are employed, living in 287 houses, in 27 of which infectious disease occurred.

Water Supply: Twenty-nine samples of water were analysed, 18 of which were condemned. Eleven wells were cleansed or repaired, and in 79 instances the public supply was laid on.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: This work is carried out systematically in 10 of the largest parishes.

Isolation Hospital: Seventy-four cases of infectious disease were removed to the Joint Hospital at Blaby, 18 of these were Diphtheria, 2 Scarlet Fever, and 4 Enteric Fever.

Other Features: The salient feature of the year's statistics is that the Birth rate is the lowest ever recorded—it has never before been below 21.

Recommendations made: The necessity of sewerage the Wigston Road, Oadby, where a good class of property has recently been built without any proper provision for its efficient drainage.

CASTLE DONINGTON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. A. HOGG.

Area 15,596 acres. Seven parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 6,418). Estimated now 6,418.

Net Birth rate 21·8. Net Death rate 14·8.

Infant Mortality 107. Zymotic rate 1·5.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 10, viz.:—Measles 1, Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 2, Diarrhœa 6.

Notifications of Infectious diseases 76, viz.:—Diphtheria 1, Erysipelas 1, Scarlet Fever 71, Phthisis 3.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 9. Rate 1·4.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 2. Rate 0·3.

Total tuberculous deaths 11. Rate 1·7.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 3, 1911 Regulations 0, others 0.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Eighty-seven cowkeepers are registered, this being an increase of 15 on the number last year. 236 inspections of premises were made. Thirty-nine notices were served requiring certain lime-washing and structural alterations; all the work was carried out. The general condition of the cowsheds is excellent.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the 1909 Act, Closing Orders were issued in respect of four dwelling-houses.

Adoptive Acts: Bye-laws with respect to new buildings and streets are in operation, and these are well enforced.

Slaughter Houses: Forty-eight inspections were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: Fifty-nine workshops (including 16 bakehouses) on the register; 14 nuisances abated. The premises are all in excellent structural condition; no underground bakehouses exist.

Water Supply: Most of the houses at Kegworth and Castle Donington are now provided with the public supply.

Sewage Disposal: Seven privy middens were replaced by water closets, and 4 new water closets were provided. In Kegworth and Castle Donington there is room for much further improvement in the sanitary conditions by the conversion of all sanitary privy middens into water closets.

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: An extensive outbreak of Scarlet Fever occurred during the latter part of the year, upon which a Report is made on the cases occurring in each of the parishes affected.

Recommendations made: As improvement in the slaughter houses is greatly required, the Medical Officer of Health recommends that Bye-laws be adopted.

HALLATON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Area 13,654 acres. Nine parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 1867. Estimated now 1,866.

Net Birth rate 20·9. Net Death rate 14·4.

Infant Mortality 51. Zymotic rate 1·1.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 2, viz.:—Both from Diarrhœa.

Notification of Infectious diseases —.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 2. Rate 1·0.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases —. Rate —.

Total tuberculous deaths 2. Rate 1·0.

Notifications of Phthisis —.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Four dairymen in the District are registered, and 6 inspections of their premises were made; all are whitewashed twice yearly.

Housing of the Working Classes: Ninety-three houses inspected under the Act of 1909, in 21 of which defects were found. One Closing Order was made, and 20 houses were made habitable without recourse to Closing Orders. Systematic inspection has been commenced at Medbourne, and inspection at Hallaton is next advised.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Four inspections were made to the four premises in the District.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 14 workshops (including 7 bakehouses) on the register. No nuisance was found.

Water Supply: —

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: —

Recommendation made: That a scavenger be appointed for all villages with over 40 inhabited houses. That all privy pits which constitute a nuisance should be abolished. That the minimum sanitary accommodation be 1 closet to 2 houses. The provision of galvanised iron sanitary dust-bins instead of insanitary pits.

HINCKLEY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Area 18,852 acres. Eleven parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 13,827. Estimated now 13,859.

Net Birth rate 23·6. Net Death rate 10·7.

Infant Mortality 97. Zymotic rate 0·9.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 12, viz.:—Measles 2, Scarlet Fever 2, Whooping Cough 2, Diphtheria 1, Diarrhoea 5.

Notification of Infectious diseases 249, viz.:—Diphtheria 14, Erysipelas 7, Scarlet Fever 207, Enteric Fever 13, Phthisis 8.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 18. Rate 1·3.

“ “ “ other tuberculous diseases 10. Rate 0·7.
Total tuberculous deaths 28. Rate 2·0.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 0, 1911 Regulations 2, others 0.

Dairies and Cowsheds: All the dairymen (56) in the District are registered, and 124 inspections of their premises were made.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the 1909 Act, 133 dwelling-houses were inspected, in 102 of which defects were found. The number of Closing Orders issued was 19. Two houses were demolished. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, 72 houses were cleansed.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: There are 15 slaughter houses, of which 48 inspections were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 51 workshops (including 32 bakehouses) on the register; 7 nuisances were abated in them. The number of outworkers is 283, who live in 278 houses, in 23 of which infectious diseases occurred.

Water Supply: The provision of a public water supply for Burbage is proceeding.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: The recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health as to the scavenging of villages with over 40 inhabited houses, previously adopted, has since been rescinded.

Isolation Hospital: Plans for a new Hospital are being prepared. One case of Diphtheria and 83 of Scarlet Fever were removed to the Isolation Hospital during the year.

Other Features: The net Death rate is the lowest ever recorded in the District. (It is true that a lower figure was published last year, but this must be amended in the light of the last Census return, from which it will be seen that the population estimated for 1910 was about 2,000 more than it should have been). A special Report is included on the epidemic of Scarlet Fever which occurred in the parishes of Barwell, Burbage, and Earl Shilton. The consideration by the District Council of the recommendation to provide a scavenger for all parishes with over 40 inhabited houses, and of his recommendation to tar paint the roads in order to mitigate the nuisance and danger to health arising from dust.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. N. B. M. BLACKHAM.

Area 20,242 acres. Thirteen parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 4,597. Estimated now 4,579.

Net Birth rate 194. Net Death rate 13·9.

Infant Mortality 123. Zymotic rate 0·1.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 3, viz.:—Enteric Fever 1, Diarrhœa 2.

Notification of Infectious diseases 40, viz.:—Diphtheria 15, Erysipelas 3, Scarlet Fever 15, Enteric Fever 3, Phthisis 4.

Number of deaths from Phthisis 7. Rate 1·5.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases —. Rate —.

Total tuberculous deaths 7. Rate 1·5.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 4, 1911 Regulations 0, others 0.

Dairies and Cowsheds: All the 64 in the District are registered; 111 inspections made when 21 cases were found in which cleansing and whitewashing were required, and 5 in which structural alterations were necessary. These were all carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the 1909 Act, 48 houses were inspected; 2 Closing Orders and 25 notices to put premises in a habitable state of repair were issued. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, 4 houses were condemned and 4 cleansed and lime-washed.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Thirteen inspections of these premises were made; the number on the register is 5. All are in a cleanly condition.

Factory and Workshop Act: 140 workshops (including 7 bake-houses) on the register; 11 nuisances were abated. There are 168 outworkers living in 124 houses, in 4 of which infectious disease occurred.

Water Supply: Derived from wells in a greater part of the District, Nanpantan, Prestwold Hall, and Burleigh Hall being the only places supplied from the Borough of Loughborough. As well water is constantly liable to change from pollution of the sub-soil, this matter receives considerable attention from the Inspector. Eighteen samples were taken for analysis, 4 of which were condemned; 4 wells were cleansed, repaired, etc.

Sewage Disposal: Wymeswold has a system of sewerage put down 30 years ago, the sewage being treated in settling tanks at the sewage farm, which method of disposal has been improved upon, the farm now giving a satisfactory effluent.

At the higher end of the village there is a reservoir for flushing purposes. At Burton-on-the-Wolds the sewage is passed over an osier bed—the effluent is satisfactory. Throughout the remainder of the District liquid house refuse passes into the village sewer, and thence by lines of natural drainage to the nearest brook. At Hathern the sewage outfall is a dyke at the side of the road leading to the river.

Scavenging: There are no public scavengers. The removal of the house refuse is done by the occupier.

Isolation Hospital: Three cases of Enteric Fever were isolated at the Loughborough Hospital.

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: —

LUTTERWORTH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Area 46,701 acres. Thirty parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 9,932. Estimated now 9,944.

Net Birth rate 20·3. Net Death rate 13·5.

Infant Mortality 89. Zymotic rate 0·9.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 9, viz.:—Whooping Cough 1, Diphtheria 2, Diarrhœa 6.

Notification of Infectious diseases 31, viz.:—Erysipelas 4, Scarlet Fever 14, Enteric Fever 1, Phthisis 2, Diphtheria 10.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 8. Rate 0·8.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 3. Rate 0·3.

Total tuberculous deaths 11. Rate 1·1.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 0, 1911 Regulations 2, other cases 0.

Dairies and Cowsheds: All the dairymen (83) are registered, and 130 inspections of their premises were made.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the 1909 Act, 241 houses were inspected, in which 191 defects were found; in 6 instances these were rectified without recourse to Closing Orders. Six houses were demolished. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, 12 houses were cleansed, etc.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: There are 20 premises, of which 39 inspections were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: Fifty-four workshops (including 18 bakehouses) are on the register; 10 nuisances were abated (9 being in connection with bakehouses). There are 61 out-workers.

Water Supply: Sixteen samples were analysed, and 6 of these condemned. Six wells were cleansed, etc., and in 1 instance the public supply was substituted.

Sewage Disposal: In many instances sewage has to flow along a great length of ditch before reaching the stream, and in this manner considerable purification takes place. In approximately seven instances pollution of the brook is definite, and in one it is very pronounced, viz., at Broughton Astley.

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: The Birth rate is the lowest so far recorded in the District.

Recommendations made: The adoption of certain Sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, generally; also Sections 39, 40, 41, and 42 for such parishes as are provided with a public water supply and an adequate system of sewage disposal.

MARKET BOSWORTH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. T. GORDON KELLY.

Area 60,864 acres. Thirty-eight parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 21,862. Estimated now 21,950.

Net Birth rate 30·1. Net Death rate 13·1.

Infant Mortality 100. Zymotic rate 1·6.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 36, viz.:—Measles 8,
Whooping Cough 1, Diphtheria 3, Diarrhœa 24.

Notification of Infectious diseases 146, viz.:—Diphtheria 19, Erysipelas 16, Scarlet Fever 106, Enteric Fever 3, Phthisis 2.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 15. Rate 0·6.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 5, Rate 0·2.

Total tuberculous deaths 20. Rate 0·8.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 0, 1911 Regulations 2,
others 0.

Dairies and Cowsheds: A continued improvement in the condition, more especially in drainage and ventilation, is recorded. The 161 dairymen, etc., are registered, and 175 inspections of their premises were made.

Housing of the Working Classes: 558 houses inspected under the Act of 1909, in 355 of which defects were found. Five Closing Orders were issued, 193 were made habitable without the necessity of a Closing Order, and 3 were demolished. The parishes of Markfield and Stanton-under-Bardon have been completed, and a commencement has been made at Barlestone.

Slaughter Houses: Twenty-five on the register, and 25 inspections made.

Factory and Workshop Act: Eighty workshops (including 30 bake-houses) on the register; 6 nuisances abated.

Water Supply: Twenty-seven samples were analysed, 9 of which proved unsuitable for drinking purposes. Two wells closed, others cleansed or repaired.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: Public scavenging is now carried out in all the larger and more populous villages except Desford and Barlestone.

Isolation Hospital: Thirty-seven cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted to the Hospital.

Other Features: A valuable record of the sanitary condition of each parish in the District is included in the Report.

Recommendations made: The appointment of public scavengers for the villages of Desford and Barlestone.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. E. V. PHILLIPS.

Area 32,128 acres. Twenty parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 7,773. Estimated now 7,770.

Net Birth rate 22·15. Net Death rate 9·8.

Infant Mortality 53. Zymotic rate 0·4.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 3, viz.:—All from Diarrhœa.

Notifications of Infectious diseases 45, viz.:—Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 24, Scarlet Fever 17, Enteric Fever 4.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 5. Rate 0·6.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 4. Rate 0·5.
Total tuberculous deaths 9. Rate 1·1.

Notifications of Phthisis —.

Dairies and Cowsheds: These are regularly inspected, and the condition is generally good, as also the quality of the milk produced. Thirty-nine cowkeepers, etc., are registered, and 48 inspections of their premises were made; three being during milking time.

Housing of the Working Classes: Generally good. Building Bye-laws in force in Kibworth, Fleckney, and Smeeton. Under the Housing Act of 1909, the whole of the inspections at Fleckney, the largest centre of population in the District, have been completed.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Eight inspections were made during the year to the 17 premises.

Factory and Workshop Act: Five in the District; these have been frequently inspected, and the sanitary arrangements were found to be efficient. There are 28 workshops (including 15 bakehouses) in which 14 nuisances were abated.

Water Supply: Derived entirely from wells, the majority of which are shallow. Nineteen samples were taken for analysis, 10 of which were condemned. Two wells were closed and 5 cleansed, repaired, etc.

Sewage Disposal: Sewage schemes are in operation at the Kibworths and at Fleckney. In the other parts of the District many old-fashioned privies are in use, which are being got rid of by degrees, and water and pan closets substituted.

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: No Hospital in the District, but an arrangement exists with the Wigston and Blaby Joint Hospital Committee by which cases may be removed to their Hospital. This, however, is not always satisfactory, as the Blaby authorities in times of epidemic have only enough accommodation for their own cases.

Other Features: The net Death rate is the lowest on record. A table showing the rainfall at Kibworth during the year is given; the total rainfall was 21·3 inches.

Recommendations made: —

MELTON MOWBRAY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. W. TIBBLES.

Area 9,815 acres. Fifty-five parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 15,272. Estimated now 15,321.

Net Birth rate 21·1. Net Death rate 11·4.

Infant Mortality 65. Zymotic rate 0·5.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 8, viz.:—Measles 1.
Diphtheria 2, Diarrhoea 5.

Notification of Infectious diseases 55, viz.:—Diphtheria 8, Erysipelas 6, Scarlet Fever 36, Enteric Fever 3, Puerperal Fever 1, Phthisis 1.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 11. Rate 0·7.

“ “ “ other tuberculous diseases 4. Rate 0·2.
Total tuberculous deaths 15. Rate 0·9.

Notifications of Phthisis—1908 Regulations 1, 1911 Regulations 0, others 0.

Dairies and Cowsheds: 257 of the 406 dairymen in the District are registered, and 246 inspections of premises were made.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the Housing Act of 1909, 1 Closing Order was issued. In addition, 4 houses were voluntarily closed under the Public Health Act, 1875, and 4 cleansed.

Adoptive Acts: Building Bye-laws and Regulations under the Dairies, etc., Orders are in force.

Slaughter Houses: Fifty on register, 78 inspections made.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 45 workshops (including 34 bakehouses) on the register. One nuisance was abated.

Water Supply: For the most part from wells, the majority of which are shallow, and vary from 10 feet to 20 feet in depth. One village, Stathern, has a large supply, which is derived from the neighbouring hills on gravitation, and is of excellent quality, and is served by pipes controlled by taps.

Sewage Disposal: The entire District is drained. New lengths of sewers were laid at Harby, Sproxton, and Hoby, and a new settling tank was constructed at Goadby Marwood.

Scavenging: Very little scavenging is undertaken by the Parish or District Councils, and most of the people have to empty their own privies, etc., and dispose of their household refuse in the best way they can. This is a very serious defect in the sanitary arrangements.

Isolation Hospital: Forty-three cases were removed to the Melton and Belvoir Joint Hospital, being 5 of Diphtheria, 35 of Scarlet Fever, and 3 of Enteric Fever.

Other Features: The Report includes a Meteorological Record for the year which shows that the total rainfall for the year was 23 inches, comparing with a decennial average of 29·5 inches; rain fell on 157 days.

Recommendations made:

Meteorological Report for 1911. Melton Mowbray, 250 feet above Sea Level.

By JOHN T. TIBBLES, M.R.C.S., Eng.; F.R. Met. Soc.; Melton Mowbray.

BAROMETER REDUCED TO SEA LEVEL AND 32° F.					TEMPERATURE (Thermometer in Stevenson's Screen.)							RAINFALL.							
Month.	Mean of Month.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	MEANS.			EXTREMES.			Total Fall in inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.					
						9 a.m.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean of Month.	Max.			Date.	Min.	Date.	Inches.	Date.	
Jan.	30.270	30.644	18th	29.688	12th	37.8°	41.2°	31.2°	10.0°	36.2°	52°	26th	23°	30th	7.8	1.35	13	0.35	6th
Feb.	30.116	30.738	2nd	29.439	19th	39.0°	44.7°	34.1°	10.6°	39.4°	55°	18th	14°	1st	7.1	1.53	11	0.38	28th
Mar.	29.882	30.220	3rd	29.387	15th	41.9°	45.5°	32.5°	15.0°	39.0°	55°	2nd	27°	5th	7.8	2.11	19	0.38	21st
April	29.976	30.286	13th	29.261	29th	47.0°	53.0°	36.0°	17.0°	44.5°	62°	24th	24°	6th	7.8	0.93	13	0.24	26th
May	29.930	30.187	18th	29.600	15th	52.5°	64.4°	35.5°	20.9°	53.8°	75°	27th	58°	26th	5.8	1.99	6	0.76	26th
June	29.849	30.422	7th	29.432	24th	60.0°	74°	59.0°	8.4°	62.7°	82°	5th	34°	10th	6.7	2.20	11	0.74	24th
July	30.093	30.474	12th	29.578	1st	63.0°	77.8°	51.7°	26.1°	64.7°	90°	21st	40°	11th	5.7	0.16	3	0.06	26th
Aug.	29.991	30.160	14th	29.578	21st	66.7°	75.7°	52.6°	23.1°	42.0°	95°	9th	43°	31st	5.5	1.58	12	0.47	20th
Sept.	29.453	30.253	18th	29.399	21st	58.7°	74.2°	45.9°	28.3°	60.0°	89°	8th	31°	22nd	4.9	1.81	9	0.42	23rd
Oct.	29.855	30.434	5th	29.012	22nd	47.0°	54.6°	39.1°	15.5°	41.8°	62°	20th	22°	29th	7.7	1.86	18	0.45	24th
Nov.	29.639	30.283	30th	29.029	18th	50.5°	44.4°	35.6°	8.8°	40.0°	67°	4th	27°	11th	8.1	2.49	21	0.52	19th
Dec.	29.616	30.308	31st	28.970	11th	40.8°	43.8°	34.7°	9.0°	39.2°	53°	7th	26°	8th	7.9	3.99	21	0.52	19th

Total Rainfall in inches, 23.0 on 157 days.

Average Rainfall for 10 years- 25.95 inches.

Total Rainfall in inches, 23.0 on 157 days.

Average Rainfall for 10 years- 25.95 inches.

TABLE 0.—Showing Averages of Notifications under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1899, and of Deaths, with the Case-Fatality per cent. for the years 1901 to 1910 inclusive; and also the figures for 1911.

DISTRICTS.	Years.	SMALL POX.			DIPHTHERIA and MEMBRANOUS GROUP.			ERYSIPELAS			SCARLET FEVER.			FEVER (Typhoid and other Continued.)			PUERPERAL FEVER.		
		Notifications	Deaths.	Case-Fatality per cent.	Notifications	Deaths.	Case-Fatality per cent.	Notifications	Deaths.	Case-Fatality per cent.	Notifications	Deaths.	Case-Fatality per cent.	Notifications	Deaths.	Case-Fatality per cent.	Notifications	Deaths.	Case-Fatality per cent.
URBAN.	Averages 1901 to 1910	16.0	0.4	2.5	113.1	12.5	11.1	91.6	2.9	3.2	345.4	6.7	1.9	44.9	6.9	15.4	4.3	1.9	44.2
	1911	..	..	..	141	12	8.5	56	2	3.6	630	13	2.6	52	5	9.6	5	4	80
RURAL.	Averages 1901 to 1910	10.9	0.5	4.6	181.3	24.6	13.6	127.5	4.4	3.5	420.2	7.6	1.8	62.5	7.2	11.5	5.5	2.0	36.4
	1911	..	..	..	165	16	9.7	85	4	4.7	739	9	1.2	45	5	11.1	2	4	*
WHOLE COUNTY.	Averages 1901 to 1910	26.9	0.9	3.3	294.4	37.1	12.6	219.1	7.3	2.2	765.6	14.3	1.9	107.4	14.1	13.1	9.8	3.9	39.8
	1911	..	..	..	306	28	9.1	141	6	4.2	1369	22	1.6	97	10	10.3	7	8	*

* See remarks on Puerperal Fever in the Report.

TABLE I.—Showing the Area ; Census Population, Estimated Population, 1911, Number of Inhabited Houses, and the Average Number of Persons per House in 1901; and Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Census 1911.		Estimated Population, 1911.	Census 1901. *		Isolation Hospitals†	
	Area in Acres.	Population.		No. of Inhabited Houses.	Average No. of Persons per House.	Provided.	Type.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	3941	4927	4927	1009	4·6	No.	—
Ashby Woulds ..	1941	2783	2783	529	5·4	Yes.	Iron.
Coalville ..	6229	18548	18580	3110	4·9	Yes.	Iron.
Hinckley ..	3729	12837	12900	2453	4·4	Yes.	Iron.
Loughborough ..	3079	22990	22992	4698	4·5	Yes.	Iron.
Market Harborough	4673	8853	8853	1628	4·8	Yes.	Iron.
Melton Mowbray ..	2686	9202	9252	1602	4·6	Yes.	Brick.
Quorn ..	2220	2363	2364	488	4·4	No.	—
Shepshed ..	5425	5542	5542	1161	4·4	No.	—
Thurmaston ..	1762	1824	1849	397	4·3	No.	—
Wigston ..	1944	8650	8658	1819	4·6	Yes.	Brick.
Totals ..	37,637	98,519	98,700	18,894	4·67	7	

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Census 1911.		Estimated Population 1911.	Census 1901. *		Isolation Hospitals†	
	Area in Acres.	Population.		No. of Inhabited Houses.	Average No. of Persons per House.	Provided.	Type.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	31849	16255	16302	3115	4·6	Yes.	Brick.
Barrow-on-Soar ..	46469	23758	23795	4733	4·5	No.	—
Belvoir ..	17871	3255	3528	859	4·0	Yes.	Brick.
Billesdon ..	52482	6913	6368	1419	4·3	No.	—
Blaby ..	31542	19114	19185	3556	4·6	Yes.	Brick.
Castle Donington ..	15589	6416	6418	1435	4·3	No.	—
Hallaton ..	13654	1867	1866	482	4·0	No.	—
Hinckley ..	18852	13825	13850	2716	4·6	Yes.	Iron.
Loughborough ..	20242	4579	4579	1036	4·2	No.	—
Lutterworth ..	46701	9931	9944	2395	3·9	No.	—
Market Bosworth ..	61027	21858	21950	3989	4·6	Yes.	Iron.
Market Harborough	32128	7770	7770	1693	4·5	No.	—
Melton Mowbray ..	98154	15271	15321	3424	4·4	Yes.	Brick.
Totals ..	486,560	150,812	150,876	30,852	4·45	6	

TOTALS FOR COUNTY.

Urban Districts ..	37637	98519	98700	18,894	4·67	7	
Rural Districts ..	486560	150812	150876	30,852	4·45	6	
Totals ..	524,197	249,331	249,576	49,746	4·54	13	

* At the time of this going to press, the Census Return for 1911 with respect to these particulars was not published.

† Hospitals for the Isolation of Small Pox are provided for the whole Administrative County by the Leicestershire Small Pox Hospital Committee. They are Iron buildings, lined with adamant cement.

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS for the Year 1911.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT.	YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.			TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				DEATHS FROM ZYMOIC DISEASE.	
			Uncor- rected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.		Number.	Rate.
				Number.	Rate.						Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate.		
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Averages	4,722	115	..	24.4	86	18.2	22	2	13	112	66	14.0	4	0.9	
	1906-1910	4,927	109	102	20.7	82	16.6	23	5	12	118	64	12.9	3	0.6	
	1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashby Wouds	Averages	3,255	84	..	25.8	34	10.4	..	1	7	83	35	10.7	3	0.9	
	1906-1910	2,783	73	73	26.2	43	15.4	..	1	9	136	44	15.8	3	1.1	
	1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coalville ..	Averages	18,222	582	..	31.9	237	13.0	..	15	76	130	252	13.8	23	2	
	1906-1910	..	541	543	29.0	233	12.5	2	19	83	152	250	13.4	50	2.7	
	1911 ..	18,580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hinckley ..	Averages	12,060	332	..	27.5	187	15.5	9	3	54	163	181	15.0	11	0.9	
	1906-1910	12,900	314	315	24.4	186	14.4	6	5	41	130	185	14.3	39	3.0	
	1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loughborough	Averages	23,773	605	..	25.4	308	12.9	17	4	70	116	295	12.5	26	1.1	
	1906-1910	22,992	521	520	22.6	318	13.1	15	11	63	120	314	13.1	43	1.9	
	1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Market Harborough	Averages	9,211	190	..	20.7	101	10.9	9	5	16	84	97	10.5	4	0.4	
	1906-1910	8,853	162	161	18.2	122	13.8	16	12	9	56	118	13.3	9	1.0	
	1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melton Mowbray	Averages	8,765	242	..	27.8	131	15.5	14	4	26	108	121	13.9	9	1.0	
	1906-1910	9,252	265	263	28.4	125	13.5	9	6	39	148	122	13.2	25	2.7	
	1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quorndon ..	Averages	2,360	51	..	21.6	30	12.7	1	1	5	98	30	12.7	3	1.3	
	1906-1910	2,364	55	55	23.2	22	9.4	1	2	5	91	23	9.7	2	0.8	
	1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shepshed ..	Averages	5,570	134	..	25.8	68	12.2	..	5	18	134	73	13.1	5	0.9	
	1906-1910	5,542	134	134	24.2	82	14.8	0	4	16	119	86	15.5	4	0.7	
	1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thurmaston	Averages	1,813	51	..	28.1	22	12.1	..	3	8	157	25	13.8	2	1.1	
	1906-1910	1,849	54	54	29.2	38	20.5	..	3	14	260	41	22.1	3	1.6	
	1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigston ..	Averages	8,583	192	..	22.4	88	10.3	..	7	20	104	95	11.1	5	0.6	
	1906-1910	8,658	198	201	23.2	91	10.5	..	16	29	144	107	12.3	14	1.6	
	1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	Averages	98,274	2,578	..	26.2	1292	13.1	72	50	313	1,214	1270	12.9	95	0.9	
	1906-1910	98,700	2,416	2421	24.5	1342	13.6	72	84	320	132	1354	13.7	195	2.0	
	1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Averages	15,518	478	..	30.7	196	12.6	..	..		50	105	196	12.6	14	0.8
	1906-1910	16,302	453	454	27.8	195	11.9	..	17		54	119	212	13.0	31	1.9
Barrow-on-Soar ..	Averages	23,194	556	..	23.9	327	14.1	4.	9		53	95	292	12.6	18	0.8
	1906-1910	23,795	518	520	21.8	304	12.7	34	25		53	101	295	12.3	39	1.6
Belvoir ..	Averages	3,503	62	..	17.7	49	14.0	0	3		6	97	52	14.8	1	0.3
	1906-1910	3,528	63	63	17.8	40	11.3	0	7		3	48	47	13.3	3	0.9
Billesdon ..	Averages	6,308	115	..	18.2	372	58.9	295	3		10	87	80	12.7	3	0.5
	1906-1910	6,368	195	125	19.6	378	54.6	300	4		9	72	82	12.8	4	0.5
Blaby ..	Averages	18,346	402	..	21.9	242	13.2	35	4		35	87	211	11.5	11	0.6
	1906-1910	19,185	358	358	18.6	275	14.3	65	16		34	94	226	11.7	26	1.8
Castle Donington ..	Averages	6,359	152	..	23.9	82	12.9	..	6		13	86	88	13.8	4	0.6
	1906-1910	6,418	140	140	21.8	90	14.0	2	7		15	107	95	14.8	19	1.5
Hallatton ..	Averages	1,881	35	..	18.6	27	14.3	..	2		2	57	29	15.4	2	1.1
	1906-1910	1,866	39	39	20.9	24	12.8	..	3		2	51	27	14.4	2	1.1
Hinckley ..	Averages	13,486	332	..	24.6	151	11.2	..	11		32	96	162	12.0	9	0.6
	1906-1910	13,850	328	328	23.6	139	10.0	6	16		32	97	149	10.7	12	0.9
Loughborough ..	Averages	4,387	109	..	24.8	60	13.7	..	..		10	92	60	13.7	2	0.5
	1906-1910	4,579	89	89	19.4	63	13.8	5	6		11	123	64	13.9	3	0.1
Lutterworth ..	Averages	9,800	214	..	21.8	116	14.9	2	6		17	79	150	15.3	5	0.5
	1906-1910	9,944	202	202	20.3	123	12.3	8	20		18	89	135	13.5	9	0.9
Market Bosworth ..	Averages	20,930	622	..	29.7	253	12.1	0	8		58	93	261	12.4	19	0.9
	1906-1910	21,950	859	661	30.1	273	12.4	2	17		66	100	288	13.1	36	1.6
Market Harborough	Averages	7,250	147	..	20.3	90	12.4	0	12		13	88	102	14.1	5	0.7
	1906-1910	7,770	169	172	22.1	65	8.4	4	15		9	53	76	9.8	5	0.6
Melton Mowbray ..	Averages	15,183	352	..	23.2	196	12.9	0	16		29	82	212	13.9	3	0.2
	1906-1910	15,321	322	324	21.1	153	9.9	1	23		21	65	175	11.4	8	0.5
Totals	Averages	146,175	3,576	..	24.5	2191	14.9	376	80		328	92	1,895	13.0	96	0.7
	1906-1910	150,876	3,535	3475	23.0	2122	14.1	427	176		327	94	1,871	12.4	188	1.5

TOTALS FOR THE COUNTY.

Urban Districts	Averages	98,274	2,578	..	26.2	1292	13.1	72	50		313	121	1,270	12.9	95	0.9
	1906-1910	98,700	2,416	2421	24.5	1342	13.6	72	84		320	182	1,354	13.7	195	2.0
Rural Districts	Averages	146,175	3,576	..	24.5	2191	14.9	376	80		328	92	1,895	13.0	96	0.7
	1906-1910	150,876	3,535	3475	23.0	2122	14.1	427	176		327	94	1,871	12.4	188	1.2
Whole County	Averages	244,449	6,154	..	25.2	3483	14.2	448	130		641	104	3,165	13.0	191	0.8
	1906-1910	249,576	5,951	5896	23.6	3464	13.8	435	148		647	110	3,267	13.1	383	1.5

*The deaths included in Column 6 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under one included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under one included in the number given in Column 9.

† "Transferable deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

‡ In arriving at this figure the whole County has been taken as **one** district.

Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

TABLE III. — Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1911.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria including Membranous Group	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.			Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Chicken Pox.	Impetigo.	TOTAL
										1908	Regulat's	1911	Others.			
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
	1 to 5.	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	20	..	26
	5 to 15.	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	25
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	6
	25 to 45.	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	6
	45 to 65.	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	12	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	39	..	69
ASHBY WOULD'S	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 to 5.	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	5 to 5.	..	5	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
	15 to 25.	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
	25 to 45.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	45 to 65.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COALVILLE	At all Ages.	..	8	1	29	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	41
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 to 5.	..	6	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
	5 to 15.	..	11	..	16	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
	15 to 25.	..	1	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12
	25 to 45.	..	1	5	2	2	..	..	1	4	3	3	..	..	..	21
	45 to 65.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
COALVILLE	65 and upwards	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	19	7	30	14	..	..	1	5	3	4	..	..	..	83
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

NOTE.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the M.O.H., by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE III. — Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1911.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.			Cerebro Spinal Fever	(chicken-pox.	Impetigo.	TOTAL.
										1908 Regulat's	1911 "	Others.				
HINCKLEY.	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1 to 5	..	1	..	123	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	127
	5 to 15.	..	3	..	246	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	254
	15 to 25.	..	1	1	44	3	..	..	..	2	1	7	..	..	..	59
	25 to 45.	..	..	5	15	6	..	..	..	5	1	5	..	..	..	37
	45 to 65.	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	12
	65 and upwards	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	At all ages.	..	5	13	429	17	..	..	..	8	5	15	..	..	..	492
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	1	..	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
LOUGHBOROUGH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	1 to 5.	..	7	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
	5 to 15.	..	5	1	43	5	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	59
	15 to 25.	..	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	6	5	2	..	..	..	20
	25 to 45.	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	8	1	7	..	..	..	22
	45 to 65.	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	7
	65 and upwards	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	At all Ages.	..	12	9	70	10	..	..	2	16	7	16	..	..	..	142
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	2	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
MARKET HARBOROUGH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 to 5.	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	5 to 15.	..	16	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
	15 to 25.	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	25 to 45.	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	45 to 60.	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	23	5	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

NOTE.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the M.O.H., by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE III. — Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1911.

URBAN DISTRICTS

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.			Cerebro Spinal Fever	Chicken-pox.	Impetigo.	TOTAL.
										1908	Regulat's	1911	Others.			
MELTON MOWBRAY.	Under 1.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1 to 5.	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	5 to 15.	..	25	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
	15 to 25.	..	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	12
	25 to 45.	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	9
	45 to 65.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
	65 and upwards	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	At all Ages.	..	38	5	6	1	..	..	..	1	3	7	..	..	..	61
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	33	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
QUORNDON.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 to 15.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
	25 to 45.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	6
	45 to 65.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	1	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	13
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHEPSHED.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 to 5.	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	5 to 15.	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	11
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	4
	25 to 45.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	6
	45 to 65.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	11	1	5	1	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	27
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the M.O.H., by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE III. — Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1911.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.			Cerebro Spinal Fever	Chicken-pox.	Impetigo.	TOTAL.
										1908 Regulat's	1911 "	Others.				
THURMASTON.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	5 to 15.	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 45.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45 to 65.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
WIGSTON.	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 to 5.	..	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	5 to 15.	..	8	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
	15 to 25.	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6
	25 to 45.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	7
	45 to 65.	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
	65 and upwards	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTALS.	At all Ages.	..	11	8	38	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	..	..	..	65
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	8	..	27	..	..	..	* 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
	Under 1.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	6
	1 to 5.	..	31	1	181	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	20	..	237
	5 to 15.	..	90	1	366	12	..	..	..	2	2	5	..	16	..	494
	15 to 25.	..	10	5	62	22	..	..	..	11	12	14	..	..	..	136
	25 to 45.	..	9	19	19	12	..	..	5	20	16	22	..	..	..	122
	45 to 65.	..	..	22	1	4	..	..	..	3	5	4	..	..	..	39
TOTALS.	65 and upwards	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	At all Ages.	..	141	56	630	52	..	..	5	36	36	47	..	39	..	1042
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	44	..	200	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	263

NOTE.—† These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the M.O.H., by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

* Removed to Leicester Infirmary.

TABLE III. — Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1911.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.			Cerebro Spinal Fever	Chicken-pox.	Impetigo.	TOTAL.
										1908	Regulat's.	1911					Others
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	At Ages †—Years.															
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 to 5.	..	3	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
	5 to 15.	..	15	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
	15 to 25.	..	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	10
	25 to 45.	..	1	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	11
	45 to 65.	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
	65 and upwards	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	At all Ages.	..	25	14	36	6	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	87
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	
BARROW-ON-SOAR.	At Ages †—Years.															
	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1 to 5.	..	3	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
	5 to 15.	..	18	1	86	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	108
	15 to 25.	..	2	1	9	2	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	27
	25 to 45.	..	3	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	5	4	..	..	..	20
	45 to 65.	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13
	65 and upwards	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	At all Ages.	..	26	21	119	3	..	..	1	..	13	12	..	..	..	195
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
BELVOIR.	At Ages †—Years.															
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
	5 to 15.	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 45.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	20
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	

NOTE.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the M.O.H., by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE III. —Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1911.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.			Cerebro Spinal Fever	Chicken-pox.	Impetigo.	TOTAL.
										1908 Regulat's.	1911 "	Others.				
BILLESDON.	Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	12
	5 to 15.	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	20
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25 to 45.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
	45 to 65.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	65 and upwards	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all ages.	..	1	3	13	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	14	6	39
BLABY.	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 to 5.	..	3	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
	5 to 15.	..	13	1	55	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	76
	15 to 25.	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	15
	25 to 45.	..	4	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	14
	45 to 65.	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	65 and upwards	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
CASTLE DONINGTON.	At all ages.	..	22	10	87	8	..	..	..	1	4	4	..	..	..	136
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	18	..	52	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
	5 to 15.	..	1	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
	25 to 45.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
	45 to 65.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
CASTLE DONINGTON.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all ages.	..	1	1	71	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	76
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

NOTE.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the M.O.H., by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE III. — Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1911.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.			Cerebro Spinal Fever	Chicken-pox	Impetigo.	TOTAL
										1908	Regulat's	1911	Others.			
HALLATON.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 to 15.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 45.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45 to 65.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
HINCKLEY.	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 to 5.	..	9	..	45	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	56
	5 to 15.	..	1	1	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	131
	15 to 25.	..	2	2	23	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	35
	25 to 45.	..	2	2	11	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	23
	45 to 65.	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LOUGHBOROUGH.	At all Ages.	..	14	7	207	13	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	249
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	1	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
	Under 1.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1 to 5.	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	5 to 15.	..	8	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
	15 to 25.	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
	25 to 45.	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7
	45 to 65.	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
LOUGHBOROUGH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	15	3	15	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	40
LOUGHBOROUGH.	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

NOTE.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the M.O.H., by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE III. —Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1911.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis,			Cerebro Spinal Fever	Chicken-pox.	Impetigo.	TOTAL
										1908 Regulat's	1911 "	Others				
LUTTERWORTH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1 to 5.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	5 to 15.	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	15 to 25.	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8
	25 to 45.	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
	45 to 65.	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	65 and upwards	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	10	4	14	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	31
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARKET BOSWORTH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 to 5.	..	4	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
	5 to 15.	..	11	2	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
	15 to 25.	..	4	1	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
	25 to 45.	..	..	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	11
	45 to 65.	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	65 and upwards	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	19	16	106	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	146
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	3	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
MARKET HARBOUROUGH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 to 5.	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	5 to 15.	..	6	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
	15 to 25.	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	25 to 45.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	45 to 65.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	24	..	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the M.O.H., by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE III. — Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1911.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.			Cerebro Spinal Fever	Chicken-pox.	Impetigo.	TOTAL.
										1908	1911	Others.				
MELTON MOWBRAY.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	5 to 15.	..	5	..	27	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
	15 to 25.	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	25 to 45.	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
	45 to 65.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	65 and upwards	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	8	6	36	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	55
TOTALS.	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	5	..	35	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
	Under 1.	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
	1 to 5.	..	31	3	173	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	2	217
	5 to 15.	..	81	5	474	16	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	8	4	592
	15 to 25.	..	31	5	63	14	..	..	..	4	13	8	..	..	..	138
	25 to 45.	..	19	24	25	10	..	..	2	7	14	9	..	..	..	110
	45 to 65.	..	2	37	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	46
	65 and upwards	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.	At all Ages.	..	165	85	739	45	..	..	2	12	28	22	..	15	6	1119
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	27	..	251	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	289
	Under 1.	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	11
	1 to 5.	..	62	4	354	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	26	2	454
	5 to 15.	..	171	6	840	28	..	..	..	2	3	8	..	24	4	1086
	15 to 25.	..	41	10	125	36	..	..	..	15	25	22	..	..	..	274
	25 to 45.	..	28	43	44	22	..	..	7	27	30	31	..	..	..	232
	45 to 65.	..	2	59	2	8	..	..	..	4	5	5	..	..	..	85
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.	65 and upwards	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
	At all Ages.	..	306	141	1369	97	..	..	7	48	64	69	..	54	6	2161
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	71	..	451	28	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	552

NOTE.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the M.O.H., by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1911.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Certified.	Un-certified.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Rheumatic Fever.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	Pneumonia (all other forms)	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	Alcoholism.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Accidents and Parturition.	Congenital Debility, Malformation, Premature Birth.	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides.	Suicides.	Other Defined Diseases.	Diseases ill-defined or unknown.	
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	Under 1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
	1 and under 2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
	2 and under 5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
	5 and under 15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	15 and under 25	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	25 and under 45	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	
	45 and under 65	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..		
	65 and upwards	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	1	2	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	36	..	
	All ages.	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ASHBY WOLDS.	Under 1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2
	1 and under 2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	2 and under 5	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	5 and under 15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	15 and under 25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	25 and under 45	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	
	45 and under 65	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	
	65 and upwards	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	10	..
	All ages.	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COALVILLE.	Under 1	83	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	5	2	2	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	27	2	..	..	7	..
	1 and under 2	16	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	2 and under 5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	7	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 and under 45	26	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
	45 and under 65	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	
	65 and upwards	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	15	1	15	1	10	20	10	2	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	27	5	2	..	..
	All ages.	250	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IV. —Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1911.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death	Certified.		Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Rheumatic Fever.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	Pneumonia (all other forms.)	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	Alcoholism.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Accidents and Parturition.	Congenital Debility, Malformation, Premature Birth.	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides.	Suicides.	Other Defined Diseases.	Diseases ill-defined or unknown.	
		Certified.	Uncertified.																															
HINCKLEY.	Under 1.	41	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	3	..
	1 and under 2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	..
	2 and under 5	15	..	1	..	2	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	10	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 and under 45	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
	45 and under 65	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	11	..	3	..	8	1	3	2	2	19	..	..	2	..	..	..	22	5	1	41	..
	65 and upwards	51	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	2	2	3	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..
	All ages.	185	..	2	..	4	11	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	21	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	12	..
LOUGHBOROUGH.	Under 1.	63	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	2	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	20	..
	1 and under 2	17	4	1	1	4	..	2	1
	2 and under 5	16	4	3	1	..	2	1	1	4	1	3
	5 and under 15	17	3	1	..	1	1	1	1	4
	15 and under 25	13	2	7	2	1	2	1
	25 and under 45	30	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	4	..	13	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
	45 and under 65	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	20	9	7	1	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
	65 and upwards	85	..	..	..	13	1	..	5	..	..	..	25	3	9	..	2	..	16	7	19	23	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	62	..
	All ages.	314	..	3	..	13	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	5	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	26	..
MARKET HARBOROUGH.	Under 1.	7	2	3	..	3	4	2
	1 and under 2	4	1	1	..	1	1	..
	2 and under 5	3	2	2	1
	5 and under 15	8	1	1	1	2
	15 and under 25	5	5	1	2	..	1	1	6
	25 and under 45	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	6	9	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
	45 and under 65	24	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..
	65 and upwards	38	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	9	1	2	..	..	12	9	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..
	All ages.	108	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	16	2	1	13	..

TABLE IV. — Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1911.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	All Causes.		Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tuberculous diseases.	Rheumatic Fever.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	Pneumonia (all other forms).	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	Alcoholism.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Accidents and Parturition.	Congenital Debility, Malformation, Premature Birth.	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides.	Suicides.	Other Defined Disease.	Diseases ill-defined or unknown.	
		Certified.	Un-certified.																															
MELTON MOWBRAY.	Under 1	39	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	3	..	
	1 and under 2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
	2 and under 5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..		
	25 and under 45	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	
	45 and under 65	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23	..		
	65 and upwards	37	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	7	..	..	..	8	6	3	..	24	..	1	..	..	1	..	10	4	3	39	..	
	All ages.	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	2	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
QUORNDON.	Under 1.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
	1 and under 2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..
	45 and under 65	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..
	65 and upwards	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	6	..
	All ages.	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHEPshed.	Under 1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	5	..	
	1 and under 2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
	2 and under 5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
	25 and under 45	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	20	..
	45 and under 65	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	42	..
	65 and upwards	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	5	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	1	..	..
	All ages.	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IV. ---Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1911.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

TABLE IV. —Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1911.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	All Causes		Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Rheumatic Fever.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	Pneumonia (All other forms)	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	Alcoholism	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Accidents and Parturition.	Congenital Debility, Malformation, Premature Birth.	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides.	Suicides.	Other Defined Diseases.	Diseases ill-defined or unknown.					
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	At ages, years.	Certified	Un-certified.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	..	1	5		
	Under 1.			54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 2			9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 and under 5			8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15			6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25			27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	5	1
	25 and under 45			32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	15	20
	45 and under 65			69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	3	29	53	28
	65 and upwards			212	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	11	9	6	10	6	24	..	..	..	..	..	2	25	11	3	..	..
	All ages.			1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BARROW-ON-SOAR.	At ages, years.	Certified	Un-certified.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	..	..	5	..	..	
	Under 1.			53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 2			16	2	1	2	1	3	
	2 and under 5			7	1	1	1	2	
	5 and under 15			17	1	2	1	
	15 and under 25			21	10	1	1	1	
	25 and under 45			27	1	10	9	1	..	2	2	
	45 and under 65			61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	5	4	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	2	27	4
	65 and upwards			93	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	31	5	..	2	15	10	5	10	28	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	6	4	76	126
	All ages.			295	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	17	4	126	..	..
Deaths in Public Institutions.	47	..	..	7	..	6	1	12	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..		
BELVOIR.	At ages, years.	Certified	Un-certified.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under 1.			3	
	1 and under 2			2
	2 and under 5			2
	5 and under 15		
	15 and under 25		
	25 and under 45			1	1
	45 and under 65			38	5	3	2	1
	65 and upwards			47	1	6	3	1	1	..	3	1
	All ages.		
Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IV. —Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1911.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Certified.	Un- certified.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Phthisis (Pulmo- nary Tuberculos	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Rheumatic Fever.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Broncho- Pneumonia.	Pneumonia (all other forms)	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	Alcoholism.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Accidents and Parturition.	Congenital Debility, Malformation, Premature Birth.	Violent Deaths, ex- cluding Suicides.	Suicides.	Other Defined Diseases.	Diseases ill-defined or unknown.		
BILLESDON.	At ages, years.	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	
	Under 1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 and under 5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 and under 45	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45 and under 65	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	65 and upwards	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
	All ages.	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1	9	..	32	36	3	12	1	4	..	3	..	1	21	..	3	3	5	..	127	..	
Deaths in Public Institutions.																																			
BLABY.	At ages, years.	34	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	..	..	4	..	..
	Under 1	8	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 2	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 and under 5	13	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 and under 45	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	10	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	45 and under 65	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	2	..	7	11	4	4	2	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65 and upwards	226	..	..	..	4	2	6	1	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	18	11	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All ages.	85	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	48	..	1
Deaths in Public Institutions.																																			
CASTLE DONINGTON.	At ages, years.	15	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Under 1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 and under 5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 and under 45	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45 and under 65	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65 and upwards	94	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	1	5	6	5	1	3	6	..	..	1	5	..	6	4	1	25	36	..	..
	All ages.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths in Public Institutions.																																			

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1911.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1911.

RURAL DISTRICTS

Districts.	Causes of Death.	All Causes.		Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Rheumatic Fever.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	Pneumonia. (all other forms).	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	Alcoholism.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Accidents and Parturition.	Congenital Debility, Malformation, Premature Birth.	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides.	Suicides.	Other Defined Diseases.	Diseases ill-defined or unknown.	
		Certified.	Un-Certified.																														
LUTTERWORTH.	Under 1	18	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	2	..
	1 and under 2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	2 and under 5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 and under 45	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
	45 and under 65	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	1
	65 and upwards	66	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	8	1	..	..	8	11	5	1	..	1	6	2	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	47	2	
	All ages.	133	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	3
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
MARKET BOSWORTH.	Under 1	63	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	..	..	7	6
	1 and under 2	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
	2 and under 5	16	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	
	5 and under 15	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	
	15 and under 25	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	25 and under 45	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	3
	45 and under 65	57	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	14	11	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	28	..	
	65 and upwards	91	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	15	2	2	..	3	23	21	9	6	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	24	13	..	5	54	14	
	All ages.	281	7	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	103	..	
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
MARKET HARBOROUGH.	Under 1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 and under 5	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..
	25 and under 45	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45 and under 65	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	
	65 and upwards	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	4	..	..	5	3	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	43	..	
	All ages.	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1911.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.		Certified Causes.		Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Rheumatic Fever.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	Pneumonia (all other forms).	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	Alcoholism.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Accidents and Parturition.	Congenital Debility, Malformation, Premature Birth.	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides.	Suicides.	Other Defined Diseases.	Diseases ill-defined or unknown.	
MELTON MOWBRAY.	At ages, years.		All	Certified	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under 1	16	5																																
	1 and under 2	6	..																																
	2 and under 5	1	..																																
	5 and under 15	2	..																																
	15 and under 25	8	..																																
	25 and under 45	23	..																																
	45 and under 65	31	3																																
	65 and upwards	80	..																																
	All ages.	167	8																																
TOTALS.	At ages, years.		..	..	..	..	4	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	23	16	3	..	81	..	..	..	1	..	..	127	7	..	31	11	
	Under 1	319																																	8
	1 and under 2	71																																	2
	2 and under 5	49																																	..
	5 and under 15	73																																	..
	15 and under 25	88																																	..
	25 and under 45	178																																	6
	45 and under 65	327																																	3
	65 and upwards	747																																	19
	All ages.	1852																																	58
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.	At ages, years.		..	..	..	..	10	..	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	40	27	7	25	181	..	..	..	2	..	..	232	13	..	79	13	
	Under 1	63																																	10
	1 and under 2	142																																	2
	2 and under 5	105																																	..
	5 and under 15	136																																	..
	15 and under 25	145																																	..
	25 and under 45	319																																	..
	45 and under 65	574																																	10
	65 and upwards	1139																																	7
	All ages.	3196																																	29
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.	Deaths in Public Institutions.		..	..	11	..	..	15	1	14	1	1	..	68	3	14	..	49	39	4	20	2	7	2	..	2	36	..	3	4	11	..	83	..	
	Under 1	602																																	..
	1 and under 2	142																																	2
	2 and under 5	105																																	..
	5 and under 15	136																																	..
	15 and under 25	145																																	..
	25 and under 45	319																																	..
	45 and under 65	574																																	10
	65 and upwards	1139																																	7
	All ages.	3196																																	29

Table V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1911.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

URBAN DISTRICTS

Cause of Death.	All Causes.		Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Abdominal Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Congenital Malformations	Premature Birth.	Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus.	Atelectasis	Injury at Birth.	Erysipelas.	Syphilis.	Rickets.	Meningitis (not Tuberculous).	Convulsions.	Gastritis.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia, all forms.	Suffocation, overlying	Other Causes.
	Certified.	Uncertified.																											
Under 1 week	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
1-2 weeks..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
2-3 weeks..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 weeks..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total under 1 month	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	7	..	..	..	2	43	25	5	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	6
1-3 months	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	17	1	..	..	1	3	13	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	5	..	6	2	5	4
3-6 months	58	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	10	21	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	1	..	2	3	..	1
6-9 months	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	9	2	2	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	5	4	..	..
9-12 months	45	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	4	11	1	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	3	6	..	2
Total Deaths under One Year	320	..	..	..	6	..	..	5	30	65	4	4	3	3	46	62	5	..	..	3	1	3	20	10	..	17	15	5	13

URBAN.

Nett Births in the year 2421.

Nett Deaths of Infants 320.

Infant Mortality rate 132 per thousand births.

Table V. **INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1911.**

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Cause of Death.	All Causes		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Abdominal Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Congenital Malformations.	Premature Birth.	Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus.	Atelectasis.	Injury at Birth.	Erysipelas.	Syphilis.	Rickets.	Meningitis (not Tuberculous.)	Convulsions.	Gastritis.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia, all forms.	Suffocation, overlaying.	Other Causes.
	Certified.	Uncertified.																								
Under 1 week	78	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	42	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	2	1
1-2 weeks..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
2-3 weeks..	17	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
3-4 weeks..	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1
Total under 1 month	116	4	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	9	55	22	4	1	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	1	2	2	4
1-3 months	63	1	..	..	1	15	5	..	1	2	2	5	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	..	11	2	1	2
3-6 months	59	..	..	..	3	19	4	1	..	1	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	6	6	..	3	
6-9 months	49	..	1	..	4	13	9	2	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	6	..	2	
9-12 months	34	1	2	1	..	10	4	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	3	2	..	
Total Deaths under One Year	321	6	4	1	9	59	23	5	5	3	17	60	45	4	1	..	1	..	3	28	1	..	23	19	5	11

Nett Births in the year 3475.

Nett Deaths of Infants 327.

Infant Mortality rate 94 per thousand Births.

Table V. **INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1911.**

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

WHOLE COUNTY.

Cause of Death.	All Causes.		Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Abdominal Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Congenital Malformations.	Premature Birth.	Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus.	Atelectasis.	Injury at Birth.	Erysipelas.	Syphilis.	Rickets.	Meningitis (not Tuberculous).	Convulsions.	Gastritis.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia, all forms.	Suffocation, overlaying.	Other Causes.
	Certified.	Uncertified.																											
District.																													
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.	Under 1 week	138	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	77	30	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	2	5
	1-2 weeks..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	8	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2
	2-3 weeks..	26	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	4	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3-4 weeks..	29	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	1	9	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Total under 1 month	215	4	..	1	..	..	2	4	8	..	..	..	11	98	47	9	1	..	1	..	1	1	20	..	2	2	2	10
	1-3 months	132	1	..	..	..	..	2	21	22	1	1	2	3	8	23	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	8	6	17	4	6	6
	3-6 months	117	..	..	1	..	..	4	29	25	1	1	1	3	..	18	..	..	..	1	..	3	8	1	8	9	..	..	4
	6-9 months	98	..	..	1	..	..	5	21	18	4	4	1	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	8	10	..	..	2
	9-12 months	79	1	..	7	..	1	1	14	15	3	3	2	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	2	5	9	2	2	2
Total Deaths under One Year		641	6	..	10	..	1	14	89	88	9	9	6	20	106	107	9	1	..	4	1	6	48	11	..	40	34	10	24

Nett Births in the year 5896.

Nett Deaths of Infants 647.

Infant Mortality rate 110 per thousand Births.

TABLE VII.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—*Inspection.*—*Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.*—1911.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

NOTE.—Throughout the whole of this table the figures for the Market Harborough Urban District are excluded, the return from that district being unobtainable.

Premises. (1)	Number of.		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	134	2	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	592	8	..
WORKPLACES (Other than Out-Workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	111	..	..
Total	837	10	Nil.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Premises. (1)	Number of.		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	127	9	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	671	42	..
WORKPLACES (Other than Out-Workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	299	1	..
Total	1097	52	Nil.

WHOLE COUNTY.

Premises. (1)	Number of.		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (4)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	261	11	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	1263	50	..
WORKPLACES (Other than Out-Workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	410	1	..
Total	1934	62	Nil.

TABLE VII.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

	URBAN DISTRICTS.			RURAL DISTRICTS.			WHOLE COUNTY.		
	No. of Defects.			No. of Defects.			No. of Defects.		
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—									
Want of Cleanliness	18	18		52	52		70	70	
Want of Ventilation	1	1		..	..		1	1	
Overcrowding .. ..	..	..		..	..		..	..
Want of Drainage of Floors ..	..	..		..	..		..	..
Other Nuisances	3	3		7	7		10	10	
Insufficient	3	3		1	1		4	4	
Unsuitable or									
Defective ..	7	6		11	11		18	17	
Sanitary Accommodation									
Not Separate	1	1		..	..		1	1	
for Sexes ..									
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act:—									
Illegal Occupation of Underground									
Bakehouses (S. 101) .. ..	..	..		..	..		..	..
Breach of Special Sanitary Re-									
quirements for Bakehouses (S.S. 97-101)	..	..		6	6		6	6	
Excluding Offences									
relating to Out-									
work which are in-									
cluded in Part 3 of									
this Report ..	..	..		..	..		..	..
Other Offences									
Total	33	32	..	77	77	..	110	109	..

TABLE VII.

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work	Out-Workers' Lists. Section 107.										Out-Work in Unwholesome Premises: Section 108.				Out-Work in Infected Premises. Sections 109, 110.					
	Lists Received from Employers.										Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.	Orders made. [S. 110.]	Prosecutions. [Sections 109-110.]			
	Twice in the year.					Once in the year					Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.							Failing to send Lists.		
	Lists †	Outworkers †		Lists †	Outworkers		Lists †	Contractors.	Workmen.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
		Contractors.	Workmen.		Contractors.	Workmen.														
URBAN DISTRICTS.																				
Wearing Apparel { Making Cleaning and Washing	99	68	1703	30	23	328	56	..	..	17	17	..	..	7	6	..			
	
	99	68	1703	30	23	328	56	..	..	17	17	..	..	7	6	..			
RURAL DISTRICTS.																				
Wearing Apparel { Making Cleaning and Washing Lace, Lace Curtains, and Nets	159	20	2824	38	6	267	113	..	31	2	2	27	72	25	..					
	
	2	4	14	4	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	161	24	2838	42	6	315	113	..	31	2	2	27	72	25	..					
WHOLE COUNTY.																				
Wearing Apparel { Making Cleaning and Washing Lace, Lace Curtains, and Nets	258	88	3527	68	29	595	169	..	31	19	19	27	79	31	..					
	
	2	4	14	4	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	260	92	3541	72	29	643	169	..	31	19	19	27	79	31	..					

† The figures required in Columns 2, 3 and 4 are the Total number of Lists (received from Employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act) and of the entries of names of Out-Workers in those Lists. There are, therefore, double the number of such employers and (approximately) double the number of individual out-workers whose names are given, since in the February and August Lists of the same Employer, the same out-workers' names will often be repeated.

TABLE VII.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Districts.	Number of Workshops on the Register, (S. 131) at the end of the Year.
URBAN	534
RURAL	835
WHOLE COUNTY	1369

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Districts.	Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories.				Underground Bakehouses (Sec. 101)	
	Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Acts [S. 133]	Action taken in matters referred by H M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Act. [S. 5]		Other.	Certificates granted during the year.	In use at the end of the year.
		Notified to H.M. Inspector.	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.			
Columns	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
URBAN .. .. .	..	2	2	2	1	1
RURAL	1	5	5	..	..	..
WHOLE COUNTY..	1	7	7	2	1	1

TABLE viii.—Total Tenements, and Tenements of less than Five Rooms, distinguishing those occupied by various numbers of persons in the whole of the County and of the Urban and the Rural Districts Respectively. Census 1901.

	Rooms in Tenement.	Tenements of less than Five Rooms.	PERSONS PER TENEMENT.												Average Persons per Tenement	Average Persons per room.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY ...	1	100	74	23	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·3	1·3
Total Tenements— 50,186.	2	1656	730	455	219	137	61	36	7	8	2	1	..	..	2·1	1·0
Tenements of less	3	3168	554	719	641	481	327	213	150	47	29	4	3	..	3·3	1·1
than Five Rooms— 16,648.	4	11724	921	2283	2283	2044	1566	1193	698	389	213	83	29	22	4·0	1·0
AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS	1	31	25	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·2	1·2
Total Tenements— 19,039.	2	427	196	108	63	31	18	7	2	1	..	1	..	..	2·1	1·0
Tenements of less	3	764	132	172	150	132	82	45	29	14	5	1	2	..	3·3	1·1
than Five Rooms— 4,787.	4	3565	249	683	713	667	490	375	197	106	56	16	5	8	4·0	1·0
AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS	1	69	49	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·3	1·3
Total Tenements— 31,147.	2	1229	534	347	156	106	43	29	5	7	2	..	..	..	2·1	1·1
Tenements of less	3	2404	422	547	491	349	245	168	121	33	24	3	1	..	3·3	1·1
than Five Rooms— 11 861.	4	8159	672	1600	1570	1377	1076	81	501	283	157	67	24	14	4·0	1·0

NOTE.—At the time of going to press with this Report these particulars under the Census Return 1911 had not been published.



TABLE VIII (a).—Total Tenements, and Tenements of less than Five Rooms, distinguishing those occupied by various numbers of Persons, in the Municipal Borough of Loughborough, and in other separate Urban and Rural Districts. Census 1901.

Note.—The letters M.B., and U.D., respectively denote Municipal Borough, and Urban District.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Rooms in Tenement.	Tenements of less than Five Rooms.	PERSONS PER TENEMENT.												Average No. of Persons per tenement.	Average No. of Persons per room.
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.		
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (U.D.) ..	1	2	2	14	7	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.0
Total Tenements—	2	54	25	32	34	34	15	12	9	4	3	..	..	..	2.1	1.0
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	164	19	32	34	34	15	12	9	4	3	..	..	..	3.7	1.2
	4	216	6	46	43	41	25	26	18	5	3	..	2	1	4.2	1.6
ASPHY WOUNDS (U.D.) ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Tenements—	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.6	3.5
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	12	3	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	1.6
	4	213	10	27	28	33	38	34	26	11	7	3	..	2	4.8	1.2
COALVILLE (U.D.) ..	1	2	2	7	9	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.0
Total Tenements—	2	44	16	34	17	13	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	2.6	1.3
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	66	4	12	16	13	4	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	3.8	1.3
	4	628	29	97	120	123	91	71	55	21	12	5	1	3	4.3	1.1
HINCKLEY (U.D.) ..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Tenements—	2	93	26	21	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.0
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	91	17	24	22	9	10	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	3.1	1.0
	4	365	20	76	75	90	45	46	4	7	2	..	..	..	3.7	0.9
LOUGHBOROUGH (M.B.) ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Tenements—	2	98	33	34	14	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	1.1
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	146	29	35	17	26	21	10	4	3	..	1	..	..	3.3	1.1
	4	861	71	183	196	158	122	66	24	25	14	1	..	..	3.7	0.9
MARKET HARBOUROUGH (U.D.) ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	2.0
Total Tenements—	2	42	24	8	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	0.9
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	143	25	37	29	29	11	7	3	1	1	..	..	..	3.1	1.0
	4	175	20	35	24	39	24	15	11	3	3	1	..	..	3.7	0.9
MELTON MOWBRAY (U.D.) ..	1	15	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.2
Total Tenements—	2	30	18	9	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	0.8
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	34	6	7	6	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	1.3
	4	298	15	63	67	45	45	28	16	13	5	1	..	..	4.0	1.0
QUORNDON (U.D.) ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Tenements—	2	4	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	0.8
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	16	5	1	3	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.2	1.1
	4	90	7	25	15	17	5	11	5	3	..	..	..	..	3.8	0.9
SHEPESHED (U.D.) ..	1	8	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	1.4
Total Tenements—	2	19	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	0.5
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	64	14	15	16	9	6	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	2.9	1.0
	4	286	29	51	54	48	42	32	18	8	3	1	..	..	3.9	1.0
THURKHAMPTON (U.D.) ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Tenements—	2	9	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	0.7
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	15	3	5	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	0.9
	4	123	13	23	30	16	12	12	7	3	3	1	1	..	3.7	0.9
WIGSTON MAGNA (U.D.) ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Tenements—	2	33	21	4	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	0.9
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	13	9	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	0.6
	4	310	29	55	61	57	41	34	19	7	4	1	..	2	3.9	1.0

RURAL DISTRICTS.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Rooms in Tenement.	Tenements of less than Five Rooms.	PERSONS PER TENEMENT.												Average No. of Persons per tenement.	Average No. of Persons per room.
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.		
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH ..	1	13	10	2	1	15	10	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.3
Total Tenements—	2	170	61	44	29	16	15	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	2.4	1.2
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	324	23	52	73	61	42	30	28	6	8	1	..	..	4.0	1.3
	4	974	47	167	177	151	142	128	77	40	26	14	3	2	4.4	1.1
BARROW UPON SOAR ..	1	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.2
Total Tenements—	2	120	47	40	18	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.0
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	233	42	55	42	34	30	16	13	..	1	..	..	..	3.3	1.1
	4	1,111	96	223	238	179	137	111	57	37	22	7	2	..	3.9	1.0
BELTON ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Tenements—	2	18	9	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	15	17	20	15	6	6	5	1	8	1	3	..	..	3.3	1.1
	4	174	11	46	29	29	25	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	0.9
BILLESDON ..	1	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.2
Total Tenements—	2	64	35	18	3	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	0.9
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	108	19	28	26	17	9	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	3.0	1.0
	4	367	39	77	85	63	30	29	19	14	4	5	1	..	3.8	0.9
BLABY ..	1	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	1.7
Total Tenements—	2	127	48	40	14	12	7	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	2.3	1.1
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	192	36	46	45	34	12	9	4	2	4	..	..	..	3.1	1.0
	4	976	52	186	199	172	151	92	46	39	19	4	4	2	4.0	1.0
CASTLE DONINGTON ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Tenements—	2	28	14	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	0.8
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	128	23	27	29	19	14	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	2.9	1.0
	4	387	49	74	81	67	42	33	21	7	9	3	1	..	3.7	0.9
HALLATON ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Tenements—	2	34	12	13	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	1.1
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	47	7	9	10	5	6	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	3.8	1.2
	4	100	7	22	17	20	15	10	5	4	..	..	..	..	4.5	1.1
HINCKLEY ..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.0
Total Tenements—	2	87	49	20	11	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	0.9
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	130	26	35	23	16	15	7	5	2	1	..	..	..	3.1	1.0
	4	680	54	144	126	118	104	64	45	16	11	4	1	3	4.0	1.0
LOUGHBOROUGH ..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.0
Total Tenements—	2	23	12	7	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	0.9
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	83	18	32	16	6	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	0.9
	4	238	27	48	56	41	23	23	7	7	4	..	1	..	3.7	0.9
LUTTERWORTH ..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.3
Total Tenements—	2	207	113	45	22	12	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.0
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	201	50	51	34	22	16	13	11	3	..	1	..	..	3.0	1.0
	4	616	71	165	105	99	68	52	37	13	6	..	..	..	3.5	0.9
MARKET BOSWORTH ..	1	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	1.6
Total Tenements—	2	169	70	44	24	17	8	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	2.3	1.1
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	384	55	79	78	63	48	24	25	6	5	1	..	..	3.5	1.2
	4	1,259	67	193	206	238	177	144	110	58	39	16	8	3	4.5	1.1
MARKET HARBOUROUGH ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	2.0
Total Tenements—	2	48	23	15	3	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	1.0
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	127	41	30	21	8	9	10	4	3	1	..	..	..	2.9	1.0
	4	520	71	112	97	80	69	42	23	16	5	3	2	..	3.6	0.9
MELTON MOWBRAY ..	1	24	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.3
Total Tenements—	2	134	41	43	24	16	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	1.1
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	361	60	86	74	49	34	35	14	7	1	..	1	..	3.1	1.0

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907.

(SUMMARY OF ACT.)

PART I.

GENERAL.

Sec. 3.—

- (1) The Local Government Board may, on the application of a Local Authority, by Order to be published in such manner as the Local Government Board direct, declare any part or any section of this Act to be in force in the district of the Local Authority, or, where the Local Authority are a Rural District Council, or in any contributory place within the district of the Local Authority, and may declare any enactments in any Local Act which appear to the Local Government Board to contain provisions similar to or inconsistent with any such Part or Section, to be no longer in force in that district or contributory place.

*Sec. 13.—*The expression, "dairy," includes any farm, farmhouse, cowsheds, milk store, milk shop, or other place from which milk is supplied or in which milk is kept for the purposes of sale within (unless otherwise expressed) the district of the Local Authority.

The expression, "dairyman," includes any cowkeeper, purveyor of milk, or occupier of a dairy within (unless otherwise expressed) the district of the Local Authority.

The expression, "infectious disease," means any infectious disease to which the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, for the time being applies within the district of the Local Authority.

PART III.

SANITARY PROVISIONS.

*Sec. 34.—*Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, is extended, and the Local Authority can act on a report in writing of their Surveyor or Inspector of Nuisances when they have reason to suspect that any drain, water closet, earth closet, privy, ashpit, or cesspool is a nuisance or injurious to health.

Sec. 35.—For the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875:—

- (1) Any cistern used for domestic water supply liable to contamination, causing or likely to cause risk to health;
- (2) Any gutter, drain, chute, stack pipe, or down spout causing dampness by reason of its insufficiency or defective condition; and
- (3) Any deposit of material which shall cause damp in any, or adjoining, building so as to be dangerous or injurious to health;

shall be deemed to be a nuisance.

Sec. 36.—Rain-water pipes shall not be used to carry off the soil or drainage from any privy or water closet.

Sec. 37.—No water pipe, stack pipe, or down spout in existence at the commencement of this Section, used for conveying surface water, shall be used as a ventilating shaft to any drain.

Sec. 38.—The Local Authority may require an existing drain to be laid open for examination before such drain can be connected with the sewer.

Sec. 39.—

- (1) Defines the expressions, "closet accommodation," "pail closet," "water closet," "slop closet," and "a sufficient water supply and sewer."
- (2) For new buildings, the Local Authority, where there are a sufficient water supply and sewer, may require proper and efficient water closets or slop closets, or both.
- (3) If a building is without sufficient closet accommodation, where there are a sufficient water supply and sewer, the Local Authority may require proper and sufficient water closets or slop closets, or both.
- (4) Where there are a sufficient water supply and sewer, the Local Authority may require any existing closet accommodation (other than water closet or slop closet) to be converted into a water closet or slop closet. If the owner fails to comply with the notice, the Local Authority may do the work. Where any work is done by the Local Authority in respect of a pail closet, the expenses should be borne by the Local Authority, and where in respect of any other closet accommodation, the expenses should be equally divided between the Local Authority and the owner.
- (5) Nothing in this Section shall have effect with respect to a slop closet without the consent of the Local Government Board.

Sec. 40.—This Section regulates payment for work carried out by the Local Authority under the previous Section where two or more buildings belong to different owners.

Sec. 41.—This Section gives power of entry on premises for the purpose of Sec. 39.

Sec. 42.—A person aggrieved by any requirements of the Local Authority or any expenses under Sec. 39, may appeal to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

Sec. 43.—A Local Authority may require removal or alteration of any urinals or other sanitary convenience opening on any street which is so placed or constructed as to be a nuisance or offensive to public decency.

Sec. 44.—A Local Authority may require urinals to be attached to any inn, eating house, or place of public entertainment, etc.

Sec. 45.—The Local Authority may authorize a drain to be tested with the smoke or coloured water test, or other similar test (not including a test by water under pressure), where they have reasonable grounds for believing such drain to be so defective as to be injurious or dangerous to health.

Sec. 46.—The Local Authority may require any cesspool or other similar receptacle, used or formerly used, which is prejudicial to health or otherwise objectionable for sanitary reasons, to be filled up or removed, and any drain communicating therewith to be disconnected or taken away, or they may cause such cesspool or receptacle to be so altered as to remove any such objection.

Sec. 47.—The Local Authority may provide and maintain Public Conveniences and Lavatories.

Sec. 48.—The Local Authority, if required, shall remove any trade refuse (other than sludge), for a reasonable sum payable by the person requiring such removal.

Sec. 49.—If any building is not provided with a proper sink or drain the Local Authority may require such.

Sec. 50.—The Local Authority may provide an Ambulance for use in any case of accident or other sudden or urgent disability.

Sec. 51.—Extends Sec. 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which deals with Offensive Trades, to any other trade, business, or manufacture, which the Local Authority declare by order confirmed by the Local Government Board, and published in such manner as the Board direct.

PART IV.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Sec. 52.—If any person know that he is suffering from any infectious disease, he shall not engage in any occupation, trade, etc., unless he can do so without risk of spreading the infectious disease.

Sec. 53.—

- (1) If infectious disease is suspected of being attributable to milk, the Local Authority may require the dairyman to furnish a complete list of all the farms, dairies, or places from which his supply of milk is derived.
- (2) The Local Authority shall pay 6d. for every list furnished, and a further sum of 6d. for every 25 names if the list contains not less than 25 names.
- (3) Every dairyman failing to comply shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5, and a daily penalty not exceeding £2.

Sec. 54.—Every dairyman shall notify all cases of infectious disease among persons engaged in or in connection with his dairy.

Sec. 55.—Infected clothing, etc., shall not be sent to a laundry unless properly disinfected, or unless sent for the purpose of disinfection with notice that they have been exposed to infection.

Sec. 56.—The Local Authority may cause filthy articles, or those dangerous to health, in a dwelling-house, to be cleansed, purified, or destroyed at their expense.

Sec. 57.—No child who is, or has been, suffering from infectious disease, or has been exposed to infection, shall, after notice from the Medical Officer, be permitted to attend School.

Sec. 58.—If required by the Local Authority, the principal of a school shall furnish a list of scholars when a scholar is suffering from infectious disease. Small payments are made for such list.

Sec. 59.—This Section provides for infectious disease in regard to library books and their use.

Sec. 60.—The Local Authority are not bound to recover the cost of maintenance from a patient in a hospital who is not a danger under Sec. 132 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Sec. 61.—The powers of Sec. 15 of the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, whether adopted or not, are extended so that a Local Authority may cause to be removed to a temporary

shelter, or house accommodation provided for the purpose, from an infected house a person who is not himself sick, and who consents to leave the infected house, or such a person who does not consent, on the order of two Justices.

Sec. 62.—Extends the powers of Sec. 126, Public Health Act, 1875, with regard to the exposure of infected persons, to include any person being in charge who “causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed.”

Sec. 63.—Prohibits the conveyance of infected persons in public vehicles.

Sec. 64.—The owner or driver of a public vehicle is required to give notice if to his knowledge an infected person is conveyed in such vehicle.

Sec. 65.—Extends Sec. 124 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (providing removal to hospital of any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder and is without proper lodging or accommodation), and applies to all persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disease being upon any premises where they cannot be effectually isolated so as to prevent the spread of the disease.

Sec. 66.—Provides for the more speedy cleansing and disinfection of premises.

Sec. 67.—

- (1) The Local Authority may provide nurses for attendance on patients suffering from any infectious disease in their district, who, owing to want of accommodation at the hospital or danger of infection, cannot be removed to the hospital, or in cases where removal to the hospital is likely to endanger the patient's health.
- (2) The Local Authority may charge such reasonable sums for the services of nurses provided by them as they think fit.
- (3) Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to take away or diminish the necessity of providing proper hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious disease.

Sec. 68.—It shall not be lawful to hold any wake over the body of a person dying from infectious disease.

PART V.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Sec. 69.—The Local Authority may refuse to register any person as a Common Lodging-House Keeper. A registration of a newly registered person shall remain in force for such time, not exceeding one year, as may be fixed by the Local Authority.

Sec. 70.—A Common Lodging-House Keeper is obliged to provide for the proper control of his house.

Sec. 71.—The Local Authority shall keep a register of Deputy Lodging-House Keepers approved by them for the purpose.

Sec. 72.—Power is given to the Court convicting a Common Lodging-House Keeper of any offence under the Public Health Acts, or this Act, relating to Common Lodging-Houses, or any Bye-Law, to cancel his registration.

Sec. 73.—An unregistered Lodging-House Keeper shall be liable to penalties imposed under Sec. 86 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Sec. 74.—Every Common Lodging-House shall be provided with sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences, and with a water supply laid on sufficient for flushing any water closets or urinals.

Sec. 75.—The Local Authority shall give one month's notice before the commencement of this part of this Act to the keeper of every Common Lodging-House in their district.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

(SUMMARY OF ACT.)

Sec. 1.—The provisions of this Section shall have effect in the area of any Local Authority in which this Act is adopted.

- (1) It shall be the duty of the father of the child, if he is actually residing in the house where the birth takes place; and of any person in attendance upon the mother, to give notice in writing of the birth to the Medical Officer of Health.
- (2) Notice shall be given by posting a prepaid letter or postcard giving notice, or by delivering a written notice, of the birth within 36 hours after the birth to the Medical Officer of Health; and the Local Authority shall supply, without charge, addressed and stamped postcards containing a Form of Notice to any Medical Practitioner or Midwife residing or practising in their area who applies for the same.
- (3) Any person failing to give notice shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Shillings.

- (4) This Notification is required in addition to the requirements of any Act relating to the registration of Births; and any Registrar of Births and Deaths shall have access to any such Notices.
- (5) This Section shall apply to any child which has issued forth from its mother after the expiration of the 28th week of pregnancy, whether alive or dead.
- (6) Any expenses shall be paid as part of the expenses of the Authority in execution of the Acts relating to Public Health.

Sec. 2.—

- (1) A Local Authority may adopt this Act (*a*) by Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Council; (*b*) special notice of the Meeting and the intention to propose the Resolution shall be given at least one calendar month previously; (*c*) the Resolution of the adoption after being passed shall be published by advertisement and otherwise as the Council think sufficient; (*d*) a copy of the Resolution shall be sent to the Local Government Board; (*e*) the Resolution of adoption shall come into operation not less than one month after the first publication, as may be fixed by the Local Government Board.
- (2) The consent of the Local Government Board has to be obtained.
- (3) The Local Authority are required to bring the provisions of this Act to the attention of all Medical Practitioners and Midwives practising in their area.
- (4) The expression, "Local Authority," means the Council of a Borough and the Council of an Urban or a Rural District and the Council of a County.

*Sec. 3.—*The Local Government Board have power to put the Act into force in the area of any Local Authority.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909.

(SHORT EPITOME).

PART I.

HOUSING.

Sections 1 to 9 inclusive give facilities for acquisitions for land and other purposes of the Housing Acts. Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (in this part of the Act referred to as the principal Act), shall take effect without adoption. The Local Authority may purchase land compulsorily for purposes of Part III. of the principal Act by an Order submitted to, and confirmed by, the Local Government Board. Loans may be obtained for an extended period, not to exceed 80 years.

Sections 10 to 13 provide powers for enforcing the execution of the Housing Acts. Complaints may be made to the Local Government Board as to default of Urban or Rural Districts under Part II. or Part III. of the principal Act, and the Board, if satisfied, after holding a public Local Inquiry, may make an Order directing the defaulting Authority to act; where this Order is not complied with, the Local Government Board may, with the consent of the County Council, make an Order directing the County Council to act, instead of enforcing the Order on the defaulting Authority. On the complaint of a Parish Council or Meeting or any four inhabitant householders of the district to the County Council of default by a Rural District Council as to Part III. of the principal Act, the County Council may, after holding a public Local Inquiry, resolve to take over the powers with respect either to the whole district or any parish. The Local Government Board may, on application by the County Council, confer on the latter as respects any Rural District all or any of its powers under Part III. of the principal Act. Expenses incurred under this Section (13) to be general County expenses.

Sections 14 to 16 inclusive deal with contracts by landlords, and require that the letting for habitation of a house, or part of a house, after the passing of this Act, at a rental, so far as the Administrative County of Leicestershire is concerned, not exceeding £16, shall imply that the house is in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation except when let on three years', or longer, lease upon certain terms. The landlord is required to keep the house in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

Sections 17 to 21 amend the procedure for closing Orders and demolition Orders, and require Local Authorities to make from time to time inspection of their districts with a view to ascertaining whether any dwelling house therein is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and to

comply with such Regulations and keep such records as may be prescribed by the Board. Appeals against a closing Order or demolition Order may be made to the Local Government Board.

Sections 22 to 29 inclusive deal with amendments with respect to improvement and re-construction schemes, and among other matters give the Local Government Board power to permit the Local Authority to modify or abandon their scheme.

Sections 30 to 35 deal with financial matters.

Sections 36 to 46 are general amendments, and give power of entry to premises, power to the Local Government Board to obtain a report on any crowded area, power to two or more Local Authorities to take joint action, the prohibition of back-to-back houses, and power to the Local Government Board to revoke unreasonable bye-laws.

Sections 49 to 51 define that the provisions of this part to be deemed to be part of the appropriate part of the principal Act, and also define the terms "street," "dwelling-house," "owner," and "cottage."

Sections 52 and 53 apply to Scotland.

PART II.

TOWN PLANNING.

Section 56[†] enables the Local Government Board to make Regulations for, among other things, securing early notice of a proposed scheme to any Council interested in the land.

Section 61 enables the Local Government Board to take action on any representation after holding a public Local Inquiry.

PART III.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Sec. 68 requires the appointment of County Medical Officer of Health, gives to the Local Government Board some power to prescribe the duties of the County Medical Officer, gives the County Medical Officer the same powers of entry as a District Medical Officer of Health, and provides certain conditions with regard to tenure of office.

Sec. 69.—

- (1) The Clerk of a Rural District Council shall forward to the County Medical Officer of Health a copy of such representation, etc., required by Section 45 of the principal Act (given above) to be sent to the County Council.
- (2) A District Medical Officer of Health shall give to the County Medical Officer of Health "any information it is in his power to give, and which the Medical Officer of Health for the County may reasonably require from him for the purposes of his duties prescribed by the Local Government Board."
- (3) Any dispute between the District Clerk, the District Medical Officer of Health, and the County Medical Officer of Health under this Section shall be referred to the Local Government Board, whose decision shall be final and binding.
- (4) Failure of the District Clerk or Medical Officer of Health to comply with this Section, if information is laid by the County Council, renders himself liable to a fine not exceeding £10.

*Sec 71.—*Every County Council *shall establish* a Public Health and Housing Committee, to which all matters relating to public health and the housing of working classes (except the power of raising a rate or borrowing money) *shall stand referred*. The County Council to receive and consider the Report of the Committee. The County Council *may delegate* to the Committee any of their powers as respects public health and the housing of the working classes, except the power of raising a rate or borrowing money, and except any power of resolving that the powers of the District Council in default should be transferred to the Council.

*Sec. 72.—*The County Council may promote the formation or extension of, and may assist, Societies on the co-operative basis, having for one of their objects the erection or improvement of dwellings for the working classes, and for this purpose may, with the consent of, and subject to Regulations made by, the Local Government Board, make grants or advances to the Society, any such advance not to exceed two-thirds of the value of the property.

L.C.B. Loans to Town and Urban District Councils.

DISTRICT.			PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £'s.
1896.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	U.D.	Repayment of Loan.	30*	797
"	"	"	Sewerage	30	6.0
"	"	"	Water Supply	30	8,095
"	"	"	"	15	1,080
Coalville	..	"	Land for Water Supply	5	500
"	"	"	Water Supply	5	858
Hinckley	..	"	Sewage Disposal	10	800
"	"	"	S. and S.D.	30	4,710
Melton Mowbray	..	"	"	30	4,050
"	"	"	Sewerage	40	550
Wigston Magna	..	"	Hospital	30	294
1897.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	U.D.	Water Supply	30	2,500
Hinckley	..	"	Fire Brigade	10	535
"	"	"	Gas Works	50	1,000
"	"	"	Sewage Disposal	10	130
"	"	"	S. and S.D.	30	1,470
Quorn	..	"	Street Improvement	21	595
"	"	"	Water Supply	30	155
1898.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	U.D.	Land for S. and S.D.	50	5,523
"	"	"	S. and S.D.	30	8,977
Coalville	..	"	"	30	22,992
Hinckley	..	"	Gas Works	25	8,500
Loughborough	..	B.	Land for Dépôt	50	200
"	"	"	Paying off Loans	50	1,100
"	"	"	Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	10	500
"	"	"	Sewerage	30	2,000
1899.					
Hinckley	..	U.D.	Street Improvement	20†	5,100
Loughborough	..	B.	Land for Fire Station, Mortuary, and Dépôt	50	700
"	"	"	Land for Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	5	1,075
"	"	"	"	50	1,175
"	"	"	" Street Improvement "	17	650
Thurmaston	..	U.D.	"	20	894
1900.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	U.D.	Water Supply	30	556
Coalville	..	"	"	30	36,511
Melton Mowbray	..	"	"	30	9,320
1901.					
Loughborough	..	B.	Land for Dépôt Purposes	50	250
"	"	"	Street Improvement	20	1,760
"	"	"	Sewerage	30	490
"	"	"	Street Improvement	15	452
"	"	"	"	15	100
"	"	"	Land for Street Improvement	50	3,500
Market Harborough	..	U.D.	Street Improvement	20	705
"	"	"	Land for New Street	50	2,345
"	"	"	Market Purposes	35	25,950
"	"	"	Slaughter House Purposes	35	1,050

N.B.—S. and S.D. is Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

* This period dates from 17th November, 1894

† This period dates from 6th January, 1896.

L.G.B. Loans to Town and Urban District Councils.

DISTRICT.			PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £'s.
1902.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	U.D.	Sewerage	30	1,451
"	..	"	Land for Scavenging Purposes	60	600
Hinckley	..	"	Offices	31	2 508
"	..	"	Private Street Improvement	20	630
"	..	"	Land for Hospital	50	500
Loughborough	..	B.	Sewage Disposal	30	300
"	..	"	Refuse Destructor	20	1,314
"	..	"	Disinfector	10	340
Market Harborough	..	U.D.	Fire Brigade Station	32	550
"	..	"	Land for Refuse Tip	30	425
Melton Mowbray	..	"	{ Contribution towards cost of constructing a new Road and a Bridge }	30	1,000
"	..	"	Water Supply	30	2,000
Quorndon	..	"	S. and S.D.	31	11,300
Shepshed	..	"	Land for Fire Brigade Purposes	50	50
"	..	"	Land for Depôt Purposes	50	100
"	..	"	Land for Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	50	850
1903.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	U.D.	Street Improvement	60	541
"	..	"	Land for Street Improvement	5	111
"	..	"	Hospital Purposes	57	632
"	..	"	Land for Depôt Purposes	60	750
"	..	"	Land for New Street	60	445
Coalville	..	U.D.	S. and S.D.	30	18,122
"	..	"	Sewage Disposal	10	400
"	..	"	Land for Sewage Disposal	60	2,100
Hinckley	..	U.D.	Sewage Disposal	30	500
"	..	"	Gas Works Purposes	30	5,000
Melton Mowbray	..	"	Water Supply	30	800
Quorn	..	"	Water Supply	29	204
Wigston Magna	..	"	Street Improvement	20	1,471
1904.					
Coalville	..	U.D.	S. and S. D.	27	3,012
"	..	"	"	30	293
Loughborough	..	B.	Electric Undertaking	25	5,000
Market Harborough	..	U.D.	Water Supply	30	270
"	..	"	Mortuary	30	135
"	..	"	Sewerage	30	825
Melton Mowbray	..	U.D.	Purchase of Property for Street Improvement	50	3,675
"	..	"	Water Supply	30	600
Wigston Magna	..	U.D.	Land for S.D.	60	3,500
"	..	"	S. and S. D.	30	14 049
"	..	"	Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	48	775
1905.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	U.D.	Street Improvement	54	2,000
Coalville	..	"	S.D.	30	470
Hinckley	..	"	S.D.	10	50
"	..	"	Water Supply	30	1,358
"	..	"	Land for New Street	60	470
"	..	"	"	5	530
Loughborough	..	B.	Street Improvement	20	73
"	..	"	Land for Ditto	60	257
"	..	"	Street Improvement	20	1,100
Market Harborough	..	U.D.	Land for Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	60	2,000
"	..	"	"	5	1,200
"	..	"	"	60	1,000
"	..	"	"	5	500
Quorndon	..	"	S. and S.D.	30	4,212
Wigston Magna	..	"	S. and S.D.	30	4,804
"	..	"	Sewerage	30	276
"	..	"	S. and S.D.	30	13,409
"	..	"	Land for S.D.	30	640

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L.G.B. Loans to Town and Urban District Councils.

DISTRICT.			PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £'s.
1906.					
Hinckley	..	U.D.	New Street	20	800
"	..	"	Water Undertaking	30	335
Loughborough	..	B.	Fire Engine	10	325
Melton Mowbray	..	U.D.	Private Street Works	7	4 0
"	..	"	Street Improvement	55	580
"	..	"	Bridge	30	400
Quorn	..	U.D.	Sewerage	30	375
Wigston Magna	..	U.D.	Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	47	1,480
1907.					
Coalville	..	U.D.	Sewerage	28	580
"	..	"	Water Supply	28	4412
"	..	"	Land for Water Supply	60	740
Hinckley	..	U.D.	Hospital Purposes	27	450
Loughborough	..	B.	Hospital Purposes	42	1225
"	..	"	Street Improvement	19	1264
"	..	"	Sewerage	30	225
"	..	"	Street Improvement	20	241
"	..	"	Land for S.D.	60	1540
Market Harborough	..	U.D.	Water Supply	30	3850
Shepshed	..	U.D.	S. & S.D.	30	1400
"	..	"	Fire Engine and Appliances	10	178
Thurmaston	..	U.D.	Land for Depot Purposes	50	200
1908.					
Hinckley	..	U.D.	Sewage Disposal	30	2,050
"	..	"	"	15	950
"	..	"	Water Undertaking	30	14,000
Loughborough	..	B.	Land for purposes of P.H.A. 1875	5	185
"	..	"	Public Walks and Pleasure Ground	60	3,356
"	..	"	"	10	333
"	..	"	Refuse Destructor	15	1,234
"	..	"	Sewerage	30	175
"	..	"	Street Improvement	20	275
"	..	"	" Land for	60	55
Melton Mowbray	..	U.D.	Cattle Market	23	3,500
"	..	"	Sewage Disposal	30	16,263
"	..	"	"	10	1,507
"	..	"	" Land for	60	2,200
1909.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	U.D.	Water Supply	30	2,008
Loughborough	..	B.	Public Walks and pleasure Ground	20	1,250
"	..	"	Sewerage	30	300
Market Harborough	..	U.D.	Paying off Loans	5	199
"	..	"	"	59	2,000
"	..	"	Sewage Disposal	30	2,290
"	..	"	"	15	210
1910.					
Hinckley	..	U.D.	Sewerage	30	250
"	..	"	Water Undertaking	25	192
Loughborough	..	B.	Public Conveniences (Land for)	60	135
"	..	"	"	30	435
"	..	"	Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	60	1,910
"	..	"	"	18	537
"	..	"	Street Improvement	20	145
Market Harborough	..	U.D.	Sewage Disposal	30	350
Quorn	..	"	Bridge, Widening of	25	211
"	..	"	Sewerage	30	470
Wigston Magna	..	"	"	25	2,106

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L.C.B. Loans to Local Rural District Councils.

DISTRICT.		DISTRICT ON WHICH LOAN IS TO BE CHARGED.	PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £'s.
1896.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	Bardon.	S. and S.D.	30	1,800
Blaby	..	Blaby	Hospital.	30	706
1897.					
Barrow-on-Soar	..	Syston	S. and S.D.	30	1,046
Market Bosworth	..	Ibstock	"	30	2,800
Melton Mowbray	..	Somerby	"	25	320
1898.					
Barrow-on-Soar	..	Barkby	S. and S.D.	30	3,100
Blaby	..	"	"	30	200
"	..	Oadby	Land for S.D.	50	1,250
"	..	"	S. and S.D.	30	4,050
Castle Donington	..	Castle Donington	"	31	6,500
Market Bosworth	..	Ratby	Sewerage	30	420
Market Harborough	..	Kibworth Beauchamp	Land for S.D.	50	735
"	..	"	S. and S.D.	30	1,383
"	..	Kibworth Harcourt	Land for S.D.	50	515
"	..	"	S. and S.D.	30	967
1899.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	Bardon	S. and S.D.	30	288
Barrow-on-Soar	..	Syston	"	23	7,000
Blaby	..	Kirby Muxloe	Land for S.D.	50	1,400
"	..	"	S. and S.D.	30	4,964
Castle Donington	..	Castle Donington	Water Supply	23	800
Market Bosworth	..	Ibstock	Sewerage	30	592
1900.					
Barrow-on-Soar	..	Syston	S. and S.D.	30	870
Blaby	..	Oadby	"	30	550
"	..	Enderby	"	34	5,500
Castle Donington	..	Castle Donington	"	31	1,694
"	..	"	Water Supply	23	200
1901.					
Barrow-on-Soar	..	Newtown Linford	Sewerage	30	200
Blaby	..	Kirby Muxloe	S. and S.D.	30	1,411
Hallaton	..	Hallaton	"	35	1,800
Lutterworth	..	Lutterworth	"	33	10,000
Market Bosworth	..	Ibstock	Sewerage	30	800
1902.					
Hallaton	..	Hallaton	S. and S.D.	35	186
Hinckley	..	Hinckley	Land for Hospital	50	580
Market Harborough	..	Kibworth Beauchamp	Sewerage	30	1,810
1903.					
Barrow-on-Soar	..	Newtown Linford	S. and S.D.	28	524
"	..	"	"	28	196
"	..	Sileby	"	31	12,322
Blaby	..	Oadby	"	30	2,350
Lutterworth	..	Lutterworth	Sewerage	30	587
"	..	"	S. and S.D.	30	761
"	..	"	Sewerage	30	240
Market Bosworth	..	Ibstock	{ Private Street Improvement }	5	500
"	..	Kirkby Mallory	S. and S.D.	30	430

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L.C.B. Loans to Local Rural District Councils.

DISTRICT.		DISTRICT ON WHICH LOAN IS TO BE CHARGED.	PURPOSE.	Period in Year.	Amount in £'s.
1904.					
Barrow-on-Soar	..	Birstall	S. and S.D.	30	790
"	..	Sileby	"	31	2,639
"	..	Woodhouse	"	30	530
Castle Donington	..	Kegworth	S.D.	20	200
"	..	"	"	20	30
Hinckley	..	Stoney Stanton	Water Supply	26	116
1905.					
Barrow-on-Soar	..	Barrow-on-Soar	S. and S.D.	29	4,625
Blaby	..	Oadby	"	30	678
Hinckley	..	Burbage	"	32	7,450
1906.					
Blaby	..	Glenfield	S. and S.D.	30	4 000
Market Harborough	..	Fleckney	S. and S.D.	30	2,810
"	..	"	S.D.	15	100
"	..	Kibworth Beauchamp	{ Private Street Improvement }	7	1,655
1907.					
Blaby	..	Cosby	Sewerage	30	2,874
"	..	Narborough	"	30	1,397
"	..	Cosby	Land for S.D.	60	451
"	..	"	S. D.	15	476
"	..	Narborough	Land for S.D.	60	1,059
"	..	"	S. D.	15	1,188
"	..	Cosby	S. & S. D.	30	949
"	..	Narborough	"	30	2,366
Hinckley	..	Hinckley R.D.	Hospital Purposes	27	450
Melton Mowbray	..	Thorpe Satchville	S. & S. D.	30	1,827
1908.					
Blaby	..	Oadby	Sewerage	30	2,465
"	..	"	"	15	835
"	..	Narborough	"	30	750
1909.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	Swannington	S. & S.D.	30	4,180
"	..	"	S.D.	15	222
"	..	"	Land for S.D.	60	248
Blaby	..	Enderby	Water Supply	30	2,150
"	..	Narborough	Sewerage	30	750
"	..	Oadby	S.D.	30	333
"	..	"	"	13	200
"	..	"	Land for S.D.	60	512
1910.					
Blaby	..	Glenfield	S. & S.D.	30	1,762
"	..	Oadby	Sewerage	30	428

N.B.—S. and S.D. is Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

